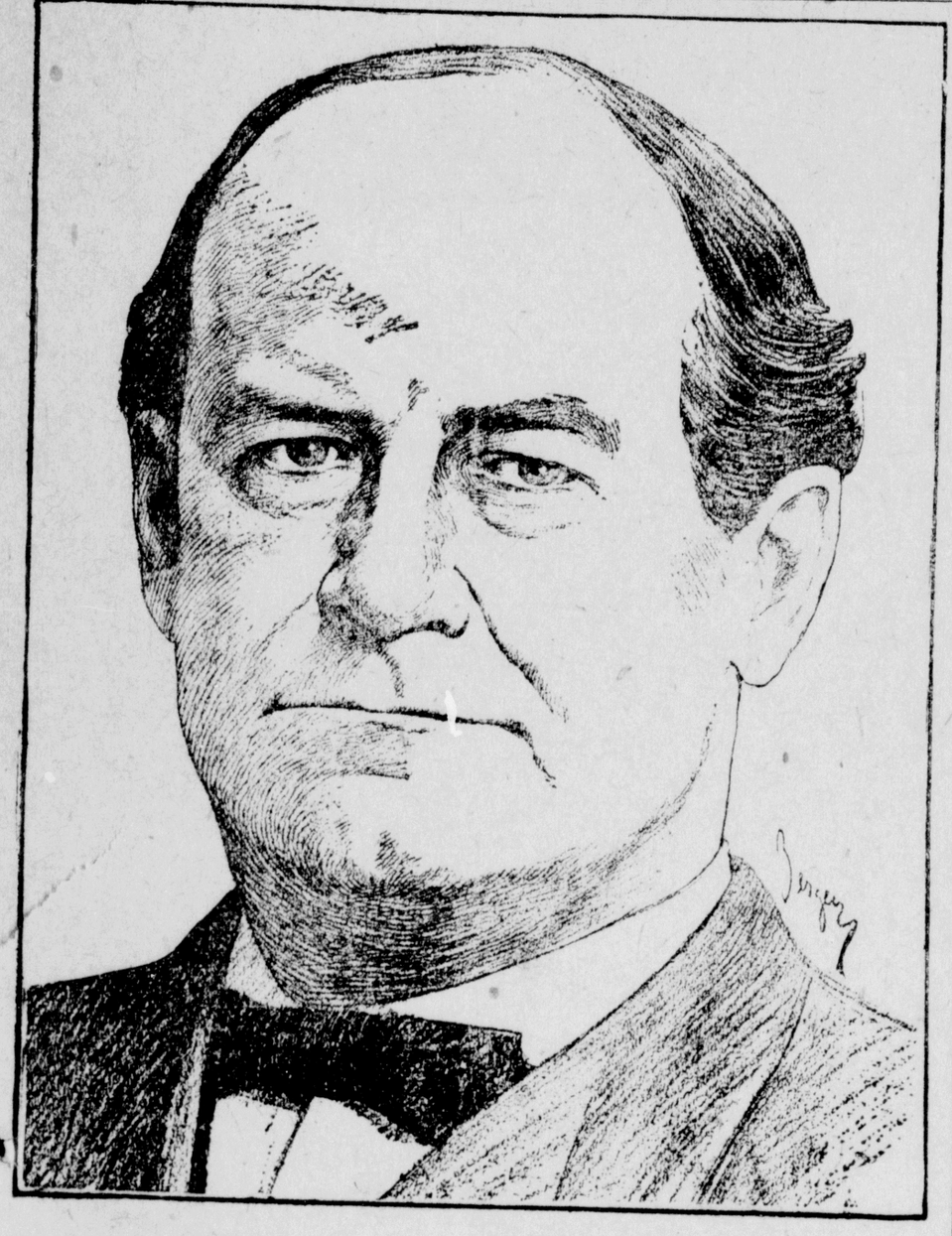
Wise County Messenger.

VOL. XXIX.—NO 28. DECATUR, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908. WHOLE NO. 1420



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Next Democratic Nominee for President---The Greatest and grandest citizen, patriot and statesman in the United States---who will defeat Taft in Novemer.

BRYAN IS THE MAN

Choice of The Democrats at Denver for Leader

OPPOSITION WAS WEAK

Gaynor of New York Looks Good for Second Place. It May Be Gray.

Denver, July 9, 2:40 p. m.—Nominations for president may not be reached this afternoon. There is no apparent break in the Bryan following, and it seems absolutely certain that the Nebraska man will be nominated on the first ballot.

David R. Francis for vice president is growing in favor. Gov. Francis today told the Missouri delegation he would refuse to accept the nomination.

Gaynor of New York, and Gray of Deleware, are prominently mentioned and in all probability one of these gentlemen will be nominated.

As we go to press this (Friday) morning the report is out that Bryan was nominated on the first ballot at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Republican Nominee for President---The man who will suffer defeat at the hands of the Democrats in the coming presidential election.

LOWEST PRICE IS TO BE KEPT A SECRET

Farmers' Union Decides on a New Plan to Control Sale of Cotton

It is stated that the Farmers' Union minimum price for cotton will not be made public this year. An inovation will be made in that a maximum as well as a minimum price will be fixed.

The maximum price wiil be made public, but only the members will know the lowest figure at which union grown cotton can be bought.

State President Neill states that the union this year will be in condition to absolutely maintain its minimum price thru a central selling agency. The organization has proceeded at a rapid rate, until Mr. Neill says that the national president can get in communication with every cotton growing county in the United States within three hours.

The selling agency will not be allowed to consider any offers or to handle any cotton at less price than the minimum fixed by the state union in its coming convention.

President Neill believes that the perfection of the selling and warehouse system, now under consideration by the local unions, will mean the death blow to the middleman. It will be the effort of the union this year to sell direct to the spinner.

Figures are being obtained as to the number of bales still held in union warehouses. This cotton, it is claimed, is of superior quality, having been amply protected from the weather.

Relief In Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys or back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Man & Simmons, Druggists, Decatur, Tex.

Well Digging.

Anyone wanting wells bored see or write me at Decatur. Fast work and satisfaction guaranteed. TOM BRUMLOW. 8t4

GREENWOOD

June 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Turney Forrester, of Wednesday with J. R. Gilbert and family.

Dr. Paris' father has taken charge of the home office.

Mesdames Inman and Sykes, of Slidell, were here Thursday.

Jim Best, of Dallas, returned to his hsme Tuesday, after a prolonged visit with relatives.

The wheat crop around here is very short, averaging about six and a half bushels per acre.

J. B. Howard has returned from Oklahoma, where he has been visiting friends and relatives.

Ernest Howard and family are visiting J. B. Howard.

Maley Brownfield caught a catfish in Denton creek which weighed 5 lbs.

M. C. Woods and Miss Callie Anderton were married last Sunday by the bride's uncle, Rev. J.K.McMillan. The good wishes of the community are with them.

Rev. Cox, of Bowie, occupied the Baptist pulpit last Saturday and Sunday.

A big picnic will occur at Greenwood on Saturday, July 11. A good program has been arranged and there will be plenty of dinner for all who come. The Goeenwood ball team will play three games with Sanger. The first will pe played Friday afternoon, and the other two Saturday morning and afternoon. It is rumared that the home team will habe new uniform, colored red and green.

Our ball team will leave the 15th to be gone several weeks. Games will be played at Whitesboro, Justin and several other towns. Whitesboro is to be our first victim.

Great Prohibition Rally on Saturday, July 18

A county rally will be held in Decatur July 18, 1908, in behalf of statewide prohibition, Let every democrat who loves his home and country, and who will give his moral support to the great fight against the liquor traffic be on hand promptly and take part in this great meeting. Enthusiastic delegations will be here from every part of the county and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

JOHN G. GOSE,
Co. Chm'n Dem. Pro. Sub. Com.

RESOLUTIONS BY NORMAL.

Inasmuch as the conference for education in Texas is doing a great work for the schools of the state, and as the future of our educational system in Texas largely depends upon the success of our edncational system,

Be it resolved, 1st, That Sec. 3, Art. 7 of the constitution requiring a two-thirds majority vote in order to assess a special tax upon a rural district is not in keeping with democratic principles, as it gives the minority the privilege of ruling, and is not in accordance with other laws of the state requiring a majority vote for the levying of taxes.

2nd That the Wise County Summer Normal at Decatur, Texas, endorse the great work of the conference for education upon the amendment favoring the majority vote for the levying of local taxes for the maintenance of schools, and commend same to the consideration of thoughtful men and women throughout the state.

Decatur, Texas, July 3.—Be it resolved, 1st, That in view of the fact that Frank Ford, Judge Terrell, Cicero Gettys, W. R. Riley and others quit their work and came to the school building in order to execute a mock trial, which was an exact representation of a court proceeding, and as this was done at the request and for the benefit of the normal, we extend to said gentlemen a hearty vote of thanks. Especially do we feel under obligations to Mr. Ford for this service and other valuable and interesting talks made by him.

2nd, That we thank Miss Robbie Donald and Miss Ella Boyd for two evenings of real social pleasure in their homes.

3rd, That we are under lasting obligations to that prince of Decaturites Mr. J. P. Hayter, for his untiring efforts in showing us the ice plant and other things of interest.

4th, Especially do we appreciate the magnanimous treatment and the courteous entertainment accorded us by the good ladies of Decatur. Not one word of complaint or criticism have we heard from a single student along this line. We wish to assure everyone interested that it is with a feeling of regret that the time has come for as to depart. We sincerely trust that the work done and the deeds enacted may be of much benefit to each and every student in attendance, and that we may go out with higher ideas of the teaching profession, and with an enthusiasm and determination to do our best and our very best during the ensuing year.

FACULTY AND STUDENTS.

Be it resolved that we, the teachers of the Wise County Summer Normal, in view of the splendid service and untiring efforts of instruction rendered to us by the faculty, viz: Messrs. Bailey, Brite and Barton, do hereby extend to them our heartiest thanks and appreciation.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve Wins.

Tom Moore, of Rural Route 1, Cochran, Ga., writes: "I had a bad sore come on the instep of my foot and could find nothing that would heal it untill I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Less than half of a 25 cent box won the day for me by affecting a perfect cure. Sold under guarantee at Man&Simmons drug store.

SLIDELL

July 8.—We had a nice rain Monday, which was of great benefit to the corn crop.

J. C. Hill has recovered, but Jay Watson's condition is worse.

Slidell's second ball team went to Greenwood this week and were defeated 12 to 4. Greenwood came to Slidell and was defeated 10 to 4.

Mrs. Mary Nance and daughter, of Sanger, are here visiting relatives.

M. L. Muncy sold two loads of hogs at Decatur Monday.

Rev. Chas. Grundy filled Rev. E.B. Moore's appointment here the first Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. G. K. Phipps and Mrs. Lula Walker were married Sunday by Rev. W. F. Burton.

J. P. Turner has just reached home a,ter a tour of the county in the interest of his race for representative.

You Never Can Tell

just exactly the cause of your rheumatism, but you know you have it. Do you know that Ballard's Snow Liniment will cure it?—relieves the pain—reduces the swelling and limbers the joints and muscles so that you will be as active and well as you ever were. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 sold by Man& Simmons.

Suits cleaned and pressed; clothes made to look like new.

W. C. Vastine.

COWAN

July 7.—Crops in this section were greatly benefitted by the recent rains.

Health of the community is very good.

Mr. J. A. White and Miss Mamie Parks were married Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr, and Mrs. Judd Parks.

H. S. Johnson, of Hanna, died Saturday afternoon and was buried at Hopewell Sunday afternoon.

Proof of Merit.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses. Blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Man & Simmons, druggists.

Sheriff's Sale

The State of Texas, County of Wise.

By virtue of o certain order of sale issued out of the honorable district court of Wise county, on the 26 day of May, 1908, by Carl Faith. district clerk of said county against M. Young and C. M. Lynch for the sum of two hundred and ninety-six and 39-100 dollars ($296.39) and costs of suit, in cause No. 3361 in said court, styled D. R. Becker versus M. Young and C. M. Lynch and placed in my hands for service, I, John M. Branch, as sheriff of Wise county, Texas, did, on the 20th day of June, 1908, levy on certain real estate, situated in Wise county, described as follows, to-wit: Being lots Nos. 1 and 2 of B. C. Rhome's addition to the town of Rhome, Wise county, Texas, block No. 3, and levied upon as the property of said M. Young and C.M. Lynch; and on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, 1908, at the court house door of Wise county, in the city of Decatur, Texas, between the hours of ten a. m. and four p. m. I will sell said real estate at public vendure, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said M. Young and C. M. Lynch by virtue of said levy and said order of sale. And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Wise County Messenger, a newspaper published in Wise county.

Witness my hand, this 20th day of June, 1908. JOHN M. BRANCH.
Sheriff Wise county, Texas.
By W. R. RILEY, Deputy.

Kodol is the best known preparation that is offered to the people today for dyspepsia or indigestion or any stomach trouble. Kodol digests all foods. It is pleasant to take. It is sold here by Ford&Thomason

W. C. Vastine is agent for the International and Edwin Rose & Co. tailoring concerns, and his growing list of patrons is sufficient evidence that his work is first-class. He keeps his patrons' clothes pressed free of charge.

Bryan and the Presidency

"Cross of Gold and Crown of Thorns"—How a Wonderful Speech Won a Presidential Nomination .·.

Mrs. William J. Bryan.

His Renomination In 1900. The Dominant Spirit of the Democracy For Twelve Years. Bryan In 1908

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

[Copyright, 1908, by Robertus Love.]

WHEN the Democratic national convention met at Chicago in 1896 one of the delegates from Nebraska was William Jennings Bryan, a young man of thirty-six, a private citizen of the city of Lincoln. His prior political career comprised two terms in congress. He had been his party nominee for a United States senatorship in a Republican legislature.

The national Democracy had broken away from Grover Cleveland, whom it had elected president twice and who was then in office. The split was on the money question. Cleveland had called a special session of congress to repeal the silver bullion purchasing act. The mass of the party stood for the free coinage of silver, chiefly at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Cleveland wing stood for the single gold standard. The mighty chasm widened at the convention. Congressman Richard P. Bland of Missouri, "Silver Dick," the old war horse of the free silver coinage movement, was the logical and apparently the inevitable candidate for the presidency. His nomination seemed to be a certainty until a thing happened hitherto unprecedented in American politics.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN IN 1896.

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

Bryan of Nebraska, known as "the silver tongued orator" and "the boy orator of the Platte," mounted the platform and delivered a brief but bold and masterful speech. His vibrant voice rang out over the heads of the 15,000 persons in the vast hall, penetrating with clarion intonation to the farthest corners. The customary uproar of a great political convention, which the strongest of oratorical lungs, as a rule, cannot quell entirely, was hushed into unbreathing awe. No such eloquence ever before had been heard in a national convention. The man and the occasion had met, and the man had mastered the occasion. The address was an impassioned appeal for bimetallism and an exalted glorification of the new Democratic financial doctrine. When the orator closed with his epoch making metaphor of "the cross of gold and crown of thorns" the enthusiastic approbation of his sentiments and of the man himself was indicated by a whirlwind of applause beyond description.

And William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the presidency of the United States.

Flashed to the remotest reaches of the nation, the news was the most sensational political titbit that ever took the wires. Bryan was but one year above the minimum age required by the constitution of the United States for a president. While some of his speeches in congress a few years before had given him a momentary reputation, he was practically unknown to the nation at large, and particularly so to the great eastern section of the country. Never before had a great party nominated for president a man living west of the Mississippi river. Never before had so young a man been nominated. Never before had an orator won the great prize by a single speech. Democrats, Republicans, Populists, everybody wondered how the newcomer would conduct himself in the campaign.

Presently the wonder turned to amazement. Young Mr. Bryan was a campaigner—there was no doubt as to that. He injected into American politics a presidential campaign such as the nation never knew before. Men called it a whirlwind campaign, and such it was. The whirlwind road was the railroad, and it carried the candidate up and down and across the land upon an amazing schedule of traveling and talking. Mr. Bryan traveled in that campaign more than 18,000 miles and delivered considerably more than 2,000 speeches. He made forty-nine speeches in one day in New York state. Thirty-five addresses, short and long, were delivered by him on several days, while it was an ordinary thing for him to address twenty crowds at twenty different towns in twenty hours. The candidate showed a physique and a voice that stood the tremendous strain with marvelous endurance. As the campaign progressed and the fame of Bryan spread people got to sitting up all night and traveling many miles just to hear the phenomenon speak.

Bryan's first appearance in the east was on the 12th of August, when he delivered his speech of acceptance of the nomination. Madison Square Garden was packed with a suffocating mass of men and women, though it was one of the hottest days ever known in New York and a dozen persons had died from sunstroke during the day. Bryan read that speech from manuscript, a disappointing thing, for it detracted greatly from his eloquence. But the candidate was well aware that great issues hinged upon his utterances on that important occasion, and he did not care to trust himself to the uncurbed enthusiasm of the moment.

With Arthur Sewall of Maine, the vice presidential candidate, Bryan went down to defeat at the November election, though he had been nominated also by the Populist party, with Thomas E. Watson of Georgia as the vice presidential candidate on that ticket. McKinley and Hobart went into office, and there were those who predicted that Bryan was forever eliminated from the Democracy.

Four years later at the Democratic national convention in Kansas City Mr. Bryan was renominated by acclamation. There was absolutely no other candidate suggested for the nomination. For vice president Adlai E. Stevenson of Bloomington, Ill., who had been vice president during Cleveland's second term, was named. The war with Spain and our consequent acquisition of the Philippine Islands had brought new issues into politics, but the silver plank was reinserted into the Democratic platform, Mr. Bryan declining to stand for the nomination without it. It was expressly declared in the platform, however, that imperialism was the paramount issue of the campaign. The Democracy opposed the forcible subjugation of the Filipinos and the control of the archipelago in the colonial style of the British empire.

Mr. Bryan made another whirlwind campaign, even breaking his own record for traveling and speechmaking.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, JR.

He was forty years of age and in the full flush of magnificent manhood. During the four years since 1896 he had done much political speaking and writing, he had lectured many times on other topics, he had traveled abroad and studied other governments and conditions of people; also he had become Colonel Bryan, having gone to camp during the Spanish war as colonel of a Nebraska regiment.

Again the great east lashed and smashed the western candidate with demoniac denunciation, though that time there was a very large increase in personal respect for Mr. Bryan. He had proved himself to be by no means the wild visionary, the anarchistic revolutionist, the dangerous fanatic, which the opposition in his own party had pictured him as being in 1896, when the Democracy split open and the lesser section thereof nominated a "gold Democratic" ticket, with General John M. Palmer of Illinois and General Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky as the standard bearers, thus contributing to Bryan's defeat in the first campaign. In the campaign of 1900 the Democratic seceders simply voted the McKinley and Roosevelt Republican ticket. A second time Bryan went down to defeat, but gracefully and with good cheer.

MR. BRYAN IN THE 1900 CAMPAIGN.

He was at his home in Lincoln on election day, ate an early dinner, went upstairs at about 6 o'clock and slept soundly until 11, when he came down and discovered that he was badly beaten. He smiled to the assembled reporters, returned to his bed and slept soundly until morning. It was said by those present that he evinced not the slightest sign of disappointment.

Mr. Bryan did not seek the nomination in 1904. He was quite willing for the disaffected wing of the Democracy to name the ticket just to see if that element could do better than the other. He attended the convention in St. Louis as a delegate, made an amazing fight for a platform upon which he and his supporters could stand and won the fight by sheer force of brain and brawn. He arose from his bed on the early morning of the last day of the convention, though threatened with pneumonia, and just as the dawn was breaking over the city he delivered in that convention to the vast throng which had waited and sweated and fretted all night long just to hear him a speech which for pathos and power and thrill no inveterate convention follower ever heard equaled. The Democratic ticket, Judge Alton B. Parker of New York and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, was defeated in November inexpressibly worse than was Bryan in either of his campaigns.

The discovery of vast deposits of gold in Alaska and elsewhere since the free silver campaigns has eliminated the money issue from politics. Mr. Bryan has accepted this fact and now stands upon other Democratic issues. Despite all opposition, he has dominated the national Democracy for twelve years. For several years past he has given expression to his views in the weekly journal, the Commoner, which he established at Lincoln. He has removed to a fine farm near Lincoln, built a commodious residence and become known throughout the world as the "great American commoner," titular successor to Henry Clay. He has traveled around the world and written his impressions for a syndicate of American newspapers. He has been for years the most popular and highest paid lecturer on the American lyceum and Chautauqua circuits. It is said that his income from lecturing alone is as much as $50,000 a year, the president's salary.

Mr. Bryan is a total abstainer from alcohol and tobacco. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and never works on Sunday, save to deliver a religious address now and then. His ideal is morality, personal, political and civic. The Bryan of 1908 looks older than the Bryan of 1896, but he is no less vigorous and virile than he was when his voice flashed across the continent from the Chicago convention hall.

Think It Saved His Life.

Lester M. Nelson, of Naples, Maine, says in a recent letter: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery many years, for coughs and colds, and I think it saved my life. I have found it a reliable remedy for throat and lung complaints, and would no more be without a bottle than I would be without food." For nearly forty years New Discovery has stood at the head of throat and lung remedies. As a preventive of pneumonia, and healer of weak lungs it has no equal. Sold under guarantee at Man&Simmons drug store. 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Have your suits cleaned and pressed. Work guaranteed.

W. C. Vastine.

Flower and Tree.

An orange tree will continue to bear fruit until it is 150 years old.

The leaf of the cocoanut tree is nearly thirty feet long, while a single leaf of the parasol magnolia of Ceylon will shelter fifteen or twenty persons.

The Inaj palm is the tree which is distinguished for having the largest leaves. They often reach a length of fifty feet and are from ten to twelve feet in width.

If you wish flower cuttings to bloom while the plants are small put them in small crocks. As soon as the crocks are filled with roots they begin blooming, especially geraniums.

A Wreck

is the only fit description for the man or woman who is crippled with rheumatism. Just a few rheumatic twinges may be the forerunner of a severe attack—stop the trouble at the start with Ballard's Snow Liniment. Cures the rheumatism and all pain. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 sold by Man&Simmons.

Perfect Numbers.

A perfect number is one that is equal to the sum of all of its factors plus 1. Thus the factors of 6 are 3 and 2, and the sum of 3, 2 and 1 is 6. The factors of 28 are 14 and 2, 7 and 4. The sum of 14, 2, 7, 4 and 1 is 28. It might look at first as though there would be a great many perfect numbers. But there are only ten of them known to mathematicians. In addition to the 6 and 28 mentioned the other perfect numbers are the following: 496, 8,128, 33,550,336, 8,589,869,056, 137,438,691,328, 2,305,843,608,139,952,128, 2,417,851,639,228,158,837,784,576 and 9,903,520,314,282,971,830,448,816,128. If there are any others they are larger than the ones mentioned and have never been discovered.

If one feels dull and spiritless, in the spring or early summer, they call it "Spring Fever". But there is no fever—usually. It is the after effect of your winter habits. The nerves are mostly at fault. Tired, worn-out nerves leave us languid, lifeless, and without spirit or ambition. A few doses of Dr. Shoop's Restorative will absolutely and quickly change all of these depressing symptoms. The Restorative of course won't bring you back to full health in a day or two, but it will do enough in 48 hours to satisfy you that the remedy is reaching that "tired spot". Druggist everywhere are advising its use as a splendid and prompt general tonic. It gives more vim and more spirit to the spoonful than any other known nerve or constitutional tonic. It sharpens a failing appetite, aids digestion, frees sluggish livers and kidneys, and brings new life, strength and ambition. Test it a few days and be convinced. Sold by All Dealers.

Advice For Budding Journalists.

What editors want is quality, not quantity. A young man once applied to the editor of a great paper for a job as leaderette writer. A man who can write a good, sensible leaderette doesn't long want for a job. "Well," said the editor, "let's see what you can do. Here's a room. Just spend a couple of hours over it." At the end of the two hours the editor went into the room and said, "Well, what have you done?" "I have done twelve leaderettes, sir," said the young fellow. "Then I don't think you'll do for us," said the editor. "We don't want a man who can write twelve leaderettes in a couple of hours. Two leaderettes would have been quite enough. Good day."—London Captain.

Weak women should try Dr. Shoop's Night Cure. These soothing, healing, antiseptic suppositories go direct to the seat of these weaknesses. My "Book No. 4 For women" contains many valuable hints to women, and it is free. Ask Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. to mail it. Ask the Doctor in strictest confidence, any questions you wish answered. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is sold by All Dealers.

Cheerful Dave Saddler.

Dave Saddler was a brave Confederate soldier who was in a Richmond hospital and who, in spite of his sufferings, always took a cheerful view of the situation. One day when he was recovering a visiting minister approached his cot and tendered him a pair of homemade socks.

"Accept these," said he. "I only wish the dear woman who knit them could present them to you in person today."

"Thank you very much," said David gravely. "But I have decided that I never shall wear another pair of socks while I live."

The preacher protested, but to no purpose, and finally he sought out the boy's sister to tell her how foolishly the invalid had behaved when he called upon him.

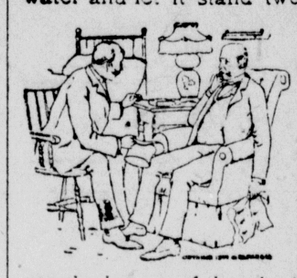
"Why," exclaimed she, "both his feet have been shot off!"

When you need to take something take it promptly for the stomach, but take something that you know is reliable—something like Kodol For Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Kodol is pleasant to take, it is reliable and is guaranteed to give relief. It is sold by Ford&Thomason.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

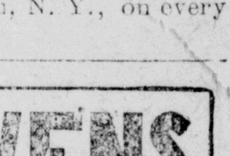
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble: too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful Discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

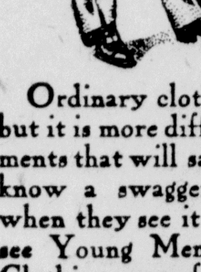
STEVENS

For Trap or Field a STEVENS SINGLE or DOUBLE BARREL SHOTGUN is Ideal. Low in Price—High in Quality—good gun value right through! Made in standard gauges, lengths, weights, etc.—Hammer or Hammerless Styles.

STEVENS SHOTGUNS SHOOT STRAIGHT AND STRONG

For sale by all progressive Hardware and Sporting Goods Merchants. If you cannot obtain, we ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of Catalog Price.

Send for 160-page illustrated Catalog describing entire output. Has attractive cover in colors. Mailed for 5 cents in stamps to pay postage.



J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.

P. O. Box 4098.

Chicopee Falls Mass.

Ordinary clothes are easily found, but it is more difficult to discover garments that will satisfy young men who know a swagger Suit or Overcoat when they see it. Make it a point to see Young Men's "Viking System" Clothing manufactured by Becker, Mayer, & Co., Chicago.

The "Viking System" label is in them, the mark of excellence—Our Guarantee.

For sale in Decatur by Jones.

While a real emerald colored diamond is rare, those with a green tinge are quite plentiful. The Museum of Natural History in Paris has several examples of green diamonds, but Dresden has the most famous, and it is one of the five marvels of gems known to the world.

The Best Pills Ever Sold.

"After doctoring 15 years for chronic indigetion, and spending over two hundred dollars, nothing has done me as much good as Dr. King's New Life Pills, I consider them the best pills ever sold:" writes B F. Ayscue, of Ingleside, N. C. Sold under guarantee at Man&Simmons drug store. 25c.

the State, and the fact that the visible property of the poor, the small property owners, the home owners, the farmers and the individual citizens in every section of the State were paying more than their just share of the taxes and that large property values were escaping and that the railroads and other public service corporations were not paying their full share, gave rise to the sentiment that justice should be done to the masses of the people by appropriate legislation.

Therefore, the law was enacted in obedience to that sentiment and has for its basis the Constitution, the platform demand of the party and all the principles of justice and common honesty. As a direct result of our present tax system, nearly two-thirds of the taxes for the support of the State Government will be shifted from the backs of the people to the corporations and other special interests. This was done in a spirit of justice to secure equality and uniformity, and not with the intention of laying any unjust burdens upon the corporations or any legitimate interests. Under the old laws and for many years they had escaped their just share of the taxes, and their burden had been borne by the masses of the people. It is not true, as has been alleged by those who have sought to mislead the people and as was believed by many well-meaning and patriotic men, that an increase in the taxable values of this State means an increase in the tax burdens upon the people. As taxable values increase, and as reecipts from other sources increase, as they will, the rate of taxation must under the law, be reduced. In 1905, the total valuation of taxable property was $1,139,022,730, the rate 20c on the $100, and the taxe assessed amounted to $2,278,045.56; in 1906, the total taxable values on the tax rolls amounted to $1,221,159,869, the rate was 20c on the $100, and taxes collected for State purposes amounted to $2,442,319.73; in 1907 the tax rolls of the State showed $1,635,297,115. Under the automatic tax law, the rate was reduced to 12½c and with the increase of values shown the taxes assessed amounted to $2,044,121.39. Here we have an increase in assessed valuations of over $400,000,000 for 1907, and about $400,000 less taxes paid than in the year 1906, although on account of the State's growing necessities and our former deficiencies, the aprppriations to be provided for were about $500,000 more for 1907 than they were for the year 1906. The tax rate will be further reduced this year because of the increased values, and the increase from other sources and because it is now known that the amount of ad valorem taxes to be raised for the support of the government will be less than $1,500,000 and may not be more t han $1,250,000, this last mentioned sum, or rather the amount necessary to be collected will be divided by the total of the tax rolls of the State, and the result will be the advalorem rate for State purposes. This shows that where the average tax-payer paid $1 in 1906, he paid 74c for 1907, and will pay 61c for 1908, for the support of his State Government. The increase in values, therefore, can a few of the counties to illustrate their beneficial effects:

Using the years 1906 and 1907 for comparison Kaufman County's assessed valuation for 1906, under the old laws, amounted to $12,003,175, and in 1907, amounted to $13,392,989, an increase of $1,389,814.

Notwithstanding this increase in values, Kaufman County paid on all taxable values $8,262.45 less State ad valorem taxes than was paid for the year 1906. The railroad, telegraph and telephone companies paid $2,262.37 more State ad valorem and State school taxes than they paid in the year 1906, and an increase of $7,271.53 in taxes for the support of the county government. The property taxpayers, individuals and enterprises other than railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, paid $8,501.93 less State ad valorem taxes in 1907 than they paid in the year 1906, and received $7,024 more money for the education of the children from the State than they received in the year 1906, and in the apportionment of the State school fund for 1907 you received from the State $6,084.14 more money for Kaufman County schools than you paid in State ad valorem taxes and State school ad valorem taxes both put together.

Ellis County's assessed valuations for 1906 amounted to $17,350,135, for 1907 $20,865,040, showing an increase in taxable values of $3,515,905. In 1907, with the reduced tax rate, nothwithstanding the increase in values, the taxpayers of that county, both corporate and individual, paid in State ad valorem taxes $8.615 less taxes than they paid in the year 1906. The taxpayers, other than railways, telegraph and telephone companies, paid $10,352.76 less State ad valorem taxes for the year 1907 than they paid for the year 1906.

Corporation Tax Increased.

The railroads, telegraph and telephce companies paid in State ad valorem taxes and State school taxes an increase of $6,643.78 for 1907, and an increase for county purposes of $11,307.27. And that county received $16,694 more money from the State school fund for the school year beginning in 1907 than was received in the apportionment for 1906, and they also received $14,168.65 more money in the apportionment of the State school fund for the year 1907 than was paid for that year upon all the taxable property on that county in State ad valorem and State school ad valorem both combined.

The assessed valuation of Collin County increased for the year 1907 as compared with the year $1906 $3,518,300, and State and ad valorem taxes paid by the taypayers of the county decreased $7,026.86. The taxpayers other than railways, telegraph and telephone companies paid $8,361.57 less State ad valorem than they paid in 1906 and received $11,365 more money in the apportionment of the State school fund for the school year 1907-1908 than they received for the school year 1906-1907, and the county also received $12,664.42 more money in the apportionment of the State school fund crease of $1 per capita over the year 1906. The available school fund for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1907, increased, as I have said before, $1,011,000 over any previous year, and for the first time in the history of the State an average six months free school term was an accomplished fact. I promised the people that this would be done and I value this as one of the proudest achievements of my administration. A constitutional amendment meeting the other feature of that plank and which authorized county taxation for school purposes was submitted and will be voted on at the November election. I endorse the principle and believe that the amendment should be adopted. Our State University, the A. & M. College, the Girls' Industrial College at Denton, our State normals and all branches of our educational system, from the primary school to the State University should be fostered and liberally supported.

Trusts and unlawful monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade were denounced by the last platform as being contrary to the genius of free government, and the most insidious of all agencies used to oppress the people and destroy the freedom of the citizens, and the platform pledges the full power of the Democratic party to utterly destroy them in this State.

With this policy I am in full accord. In my campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and after I was nominated and at all times, I urged the enactment of a law providing for the adequate punishment of those violating our anti-trust laws. In addition to the penalties already prescribed, I favored a law making it a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, to plunder our people in violation of these laws. The Legislature enacted the law. I will continue to insist upon its rigid application and enforcement. Recognizing the difficulty encountered by the State in securing testimony showing the guilt of these cunning lawbreakers I advocated laws authorizing the Attorney General, the District and County Attorneys or the duly accredited representatives of the State to examine into the affairs of both foreign and domestic corporations doing business in Texas, and to make testimony in the State or out of it, and if the officers of such corporations refused to testify, that such refusal be ground for striking their pleadings from the case, and that judgment by default be authorized, and further to authorize such officers or representatives of the State to examine the works, books, vouchers, letters, papers, etc., of corporation in the State or out of it. And if refused permission to do so by the corporation then to make such refusal a ground for cancelation of its permit to do business in Texas, and if a domestic corporation to prescribe suitable penalties for such refusal. These laws were passed. Under and by virtue of these laws, the State acting through the Attorney General's department secured the evidence that made possible the verdict and judgment for penalties aggregating $1,600,000 against the [illegible] Oil Company [illegible] trust.

State as such agencies may be useful-ly employed.

5. I will favor ample provision by the State for proper care of the unfortunate insane now remaining in our county jails. I urged this policy in my campaign for the office of Governor in 1906, and the conditions then prevailing have been greatly improved. Upon the date of my induction into the office of Governor about 350 insane people were suffering in the county jails of our State. Additions to the insane asylum have been made; these institutions have been receiving them and the number has now been reduced to about 200, and provision having been almost completed for the accommodation and care of at least 200 more at the Austin insane asylum, the jails will be practically cleared by the 15th of next month. The epileptic colony at Abilene is now caring for at least 100 more patients than in 1906. In these several institutions about 4,500 unfortunates are being cared for by the State, and we should make ample provision for the future so that they be not required to languish in the county jails.

6. I recommended to the last Legislature the enactment of a lew making the engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors in local option territory a felony. I favor such a law, and I also favor a law, and will seek to have an adequate law framed, that will prohibit the abuses practiced by the "Uno" and "Ino" joints in local option territory.

7. I will stand by the laws enacted by the Thirtieth Legislature and will resolutely oppose any and all efforts to emasculate and destroy them. Some of these laws can probably be strengthened and improved, but if amended or changed it should be done by friends of the laws and not by those who would destroy the good effects of legislation that was enacted in response to the demands of a sovereign people.

8. I favor, as I have in the past the rigid enforcement of all the laws of the land. Official dereliction in this respect as in all others, threatens the social well-being and imperils life, liberty and property. No law-breaker corporate or individual, should be greater or stronger than the law. If a law is wise and wholesome, let it be enforced for the benefit of society. If a law is unjust and oppressive, enforce it that it may be the more speedily repealed.

Should Simplify Procedure.

9. Our system of civil and criminal procedure is loaded down with technicalities and complicated machinery and should be simplified. In litigation, the poor and the weak are at a disadvantage when contesting with the strong, and as a result of the meshwork of technicalities in the criminal procedure, the worst criminal often goes unwhipped of justice. In my message to the regular and called sessions of the Legislature, I recommended legislation which I believed would simplify the procedure in both civil and criminal trials and also recommended reforms in our jury system. In discussing the subject in my last message to the regular session I used the following language, which I here quote trials. These reforms, if adopted, would check the law breaker and save the State and the counties large sums now expended in efforts to enforce our criminal laws.

In civil cases our imperfect procedure is the cause of increased expense to litigants and additional and unnecessary cost to the counties for juries and other incidental expenses in the trials. The new trials and reversals on account of technical errors in the Courts' charges to the juries entails intolerable expenses and calls for reforms in our civil practice. I believe that relief can be and should be given, and as tending in that direction I shall, if re-elected, recommend to the next Legislature the enactment of laws.

1. Authorizing verdicts to be returned in the trial of civil cases in the District Courts on the concurrence of nine members of the jury.

2. A law requiring trial Judges to prepare their charges to the jury in civil cases and submit the same to the parties or to counsel on both sides before the argument begins.

3. Requiring that all special charges or additional instructions proposed or requested shall be prepared and submitted to opposing counsel for objections or approval, if any, and then delivered to the Judge before the main charge is read to the jury, and providing further than all exceptions to the main charge of the Court and the giving or failure to give special charges shall be taken and the ground of objection stated in writing and noted by the Judge before the jury retires, and that all errors in the charge of the Court or with respect to the special charges not then assigned and again pointed out in motion for new trial shall be considered and held to have been walved.

4. That the law requires all exceptions to the pleadings to be heard and the issues to be joined and the pleadings closed before the case is placed on the jury docket of the court.

In the interest of law and order and in justice to the litigants and to the taxpayers, it seems to me that these reforms are demanded.

Prohibition a Moral Question.

When a candidate for the Democratic nomination before, I stated that I looked upon prohibition as a moral question rather than political, and as having no appropriate place in a contest for the office of Governor, and I am still of that opinion. State prohibition was not an issue that year, and no one was proposing to impair the efficiency of local option laws, still, I took occasion at that time to frankly state my individual views and what my actions had been on these matters in the past. I stated that I voted for the proposed constitutional amendment in 1887, and that I had always voted for local option in my home county, and I deem it proper to here state that my views have undergone no change on that subject. If the constitutional amendment for State prohibition now proposed is incorporated into the Democratic platform, I will urge its submission to the voters of the State, and if adopted by the people, I will use my best efforts laws than any State in the Union.

In conclusion, I will say that from my conduct you can judge my motives. My every heartstring is interwoven with love for my native State. I will continue as in the past to fight those who seek to despoil her and plunder her people. The people of Texas have honored me and I am grateful. Their cause is and ever has been my cause. No intelligent man can be deceived very long as to the sources and motives back of the attacks on me. Conscious of having kept the faith, I look to a just people for indorsement and approval.

TEXAS CROP REPORT.

A Bumper Crop Expected in Fall of 1908.

Taking the summary of the county crop reports a bumper crop in Texas this year is almost certain.

North Texas is in fine shape. West Texas boasts of "better than ever." South Texas is up to her usual high standard. East Texas prospects are extra good. Central Texas farmers are in high hopes.

The corn and hay crop in the neighborhood of Blum was helped by a heavy rain. Reports near Kaufman that the web worms are not so bad. Good rain at Brownwood helping cotton and corn. Big yield of cotton, fine field and range crops and general prosperity over the Concho country is the report from San Angelo. Greenville report is to the effect that everything is in extra good condition. Fine reports from Sherman. Tyler and Marshall reports show things in good shape. Wheat and oats at Crowell are unusually good.

In regard to the fruit of East Texas the following has been sent out from Marshall:

Prospects for fruit and truck growers never looked more promising for the people of Harrison County than they do at present, and the people are elated over their success so far. Peaches of Harrison County sold during the past week in Chicago for 11c apiece, or $8 per crate, and fifty cars of peaches have been shipped from this county this week, the sunnyland of fruit and flowers. One car of Elbertas loaded by the Caddo Lake Orchard Company, sold for $768 f. o. b. at its shipping point on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Three other cars, shipped from the same point and orchard, sold for $1,896. The Stanadrd Orchard, at Scottsville, shipped fifty cars of Elbertas this week, and are working 200 pickers and packers and want more help. This company got the first Elbertas into Chicago this season. The Redlands Orchard Company has shipped many cars of peaches this week. Three cars of tomatoes were shipped the past week by the Tomato Growers' Association, and a good price was realized. The Dixie canning factory is working 100 people, and are putting up from 7,500 to 10,000 cans every twenty-four hours. During the present week it is expected that 100 car loads of peaches will be shipped from this county to the Northern markets.

CAMPBELL OPENS CAMPAIGN

STATES HIS ATTITUDE ON STATE ISSUES IN HIS OPENING SPEECH.

Outlines His Policies and His Administration Before a Terrell Audience—Verbatim Report of Speech.

Gov. Thomas M. Campbell opened his campaign for re-election at Terrell, Texas, June 20th. His address was as follows:

Fellow Citizens—In the beautiful city of Athens, Tex., and on April 21, 1906, I opened my campaign for the Democratic nomination for the office I now hold. With the platform of principles then announced and the pledges then made and to all of which I still adhere, it was believed to be appropriate that I should begin again the fight for the people of Texas on San Jacinto Day. On that day I began the canvass for the first and only political office to which I ever aspired. On that occasion and in the canvass that followed, I made known my views upon all public questions without evasion and without reservation. I frankly discussed every ligitimate issue then properly before the people. I appealed for certain needed reforms and made pledges and promises to the people of Texas with which you are all familiar. Indeed, I have at all times and in the most public manner made known my views upon all public questions.

At the primary election I received a generous indorsement and on Aug. 16 following I was nominated as the Democratic party's candidate for the office of Governor by the Democracy of Texas in convention assembled. In accepting the nomination, I gave a solemn pledge to carry out the platform edmands. Upon the platform of principles adopted by that convention I was elected and on Jan. 15, 1907, entered upon the duties of the office actuated by no other motive than to promote the welfare of a great people and to preserve the integrity of our sacred institutions.

Refers to Bailey Issue.

[illegible] time permitted myself [illegible] by demands made through their party platforms.

Refers to Gov. Hogg.

In his message to the Twenty-Third Legislature, the lamented Gov. Hogg said that "next to the Constitutional oath, pledges to platform demands are the most solemn obligations resting upon the public servant." That great Democratic patriot, William J. Bryan, under whose leadership the Democracy will fight to redeem this Nation from corporate and trust domination next November, in addressing the Thirtieth Legislature said that the man who refused to obey the will of the people as expressed in the platform of his party was an embezzler of power.

"Adroit and Formidable Lobby."

In the face of one of the most adroit and formidable lobbies that syndicated avarice ever gathered at any capitol to defeat the will of the people, the last Legislature obeyed those who have the right to rule. Every platform demand was fully met and crystallized into law, except the one demanding that our court procedure be simplified by appropriate legislation, and there were some good laws enacted in response to that demand.

Defeated and disgruntled, the "interests" retired from the field. They could not deceive, bluff, bully nor control those trusted servants of the people, and since the adjournment of the Legislature while your Governor and other officers have been engaged with public duties and a busy people have been absorbed in the multiplicity of life's affairs, these enemies of good government and their emisaries have been dragging their slimy trail over this State slandering Texas and misrepresenting her laws. They have sought to discredit this administration and to create prejudice against me because I demanded a square deal for [illegible] people. They have maligned the [illegible] tions legal where contest is not made within the time prescribed by this law.

Several laws requested by organized labor, all of which were in the interest of humanity and for the safety of life and limb, were passed.

Robertson Insurance Law.

The law known as the Robertson insurance law, enacted by the Thirtieth Legislature, requires of life insurance companies doing business in Texas to invest and keep invested in Texas' securities, as defined in the law, an amount equal to at least 75 per cent of their reserve on policies in force upon the lives of the citizens of the State, and to deposit the securities thus invested in either the State Treasury or with some bank in the State which is a depository for either State or National funds. The law further provides that either or both of these requirements may be waived by the Commisioner of Insurance upon a sufficient showing being made by any company that it can not obtain the designated securities without sacrificing the interest of the policy holders. The practical effect of the law therefore is to require that all life insurance companies doing business in this State shall make the specified investment and deposit where they can comply with either or both of these provisions without sacrificing the interests o ftheir policy holders No life insurance company has yet claimed or tried to make a showing that it can not comply with the requirement as to investments. Several companies nave made the required showing as to their inability to comply with the deposit requirement, and in all such cases the deposit feature of the law has been waived by the Insurance Commissioner. In my preliminary campaign for the nomination for the office of Governor I advocated a law requiring life insurance companies doing business in Texas to invest at least 75 per cent of their Texas reserve in Texas loans and securities, companies. That these retiring companies were not driven from the State but that they left in order to avoid compliance with a reasonable and proper law, is proven by the fact that a number of the most solvent, reputable and thoroughly established life insurance companies in the United States have remained in the State and continued to do business under her laws. No citizen of Texas who desire life insurance in as sound and reliable and well established companies as there are in the world is deprived o the opportunity to obtain it, and these companies that have remained in the State have invested more money in Texas real estate loans since the Robertson law took effect than all the retiring companies had invested at that time, and they have today invested, all told, in Texas loans more than six times as much. The life insurance companies which have remained in Texas are welcome and have no complaint, and we will welcome any other company that will come into Texas, deal justly with the people and obey our laws. But the people of Texas, and not the insurance companies, must make the laws.

In response to a platform demand a law was passed removing occupation taxes from useful occupations, thus removing unnecessary and unjust burden theretofore imposed upon the commerce of our State and giving to every man engaged in a useful occupation an equal right with his fellow-man to earn a support for himself and family.

The platform demand to define and prohibit lobbying was enacted into law. The right of petition was preserved, but the professional lobbyist, the corruptionist, the individual who for hire engages his time and talents in efforts to mislead and debauch the people's Representatives with the view of defeating just laws or to secure the passage of laws that will oppress the people deserves to be whipped out of every respectable country and driven from every Capitol in this land. When that law was passed, the platforms, the people owe a debt of gratitude.

Other Legislative Measures.

In the interest of good government and to protect the purity of the ballot the people demanded and the Legislature passed a law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds.

They demanded a law to prohibit insolvent corporations from doing business in Texas, and the law was passed.

Laws in response to platform demands were enacted upon the following subjects, viz:

Requiring telephone and telegraph companies to make necessary connections and to transmit each other's messages; to require, etc., to eliminate nepotism from the public service in this state; to provide uniform textbooks for our public free schools; to enlarge the scope and general benefit of our then existing drainage and irragtion laws; for better methods of handling youthful offenders; to simplify and amend our election law; to amply provide for the support and maintenance of our eleamosynary institutions; and laws relating to the improvement of our public roads; to provide for a separate agricultural department, and these demands were all obeyed.

Home for Confederate Widows.

The platform demand that a Constitutional amendment be submitted to the people authorizing the erection and maintenance of a home for Confederate women. This amendment was submitted, but through the failure of its friends to vote it was defeated at the polls.

In recommending a compliance with this platform demand I said in my message to the Legislature: "A chivalric sentiment and a sense of duty long neglected prompts a just and brave people to recommend that the Legislature submit an amendment to the State Constitution, authorizing the erection and maintenance of a home for the indigent widows and wives of Confederate soldiers. Love of exalted womanhood, devotion to the sublimest of all human virtues, gratitude and State pride, all conspire to give this golden opportunity to elevated manhood. Texas owes a debt to the good women of the Southern Confederacy, and in its payment we will give additional luster to her honor and glory."

I firmly believe that the State should make provision for these noble women of the Confederacy, and I favor the resubmission and the adoption of the necessary amendment to our Constitution.

The subject of revenue and taxation is the most perplexing and most delicate with which governments have to deal. Equality and uniformity is the ideal sought to be obtained. It was an acknowledged fact that under the old system the small property owners, the home owners, the land owners and the individual citizens everywhere were paying more than their share of the taxes necessary for the support of the annually to the general revenue fund, or about $125,000 to $170,000 more than that heretofore realized from the same source.

3. The gross receipts tax law which imposes a gross receipts occupation tax upon express companies, telegraph companies and telephone companies, sleeping car companies car hiring and other public service corporations receiving car hire and rental, etc., will yield about $800,000 per annum, three-fourths of which, under the Constitution will go to the general revenue fund and one-fourth to the available school fund for the education of the children of Texas. It has been estimated that this law will give the general revenue fund from this source about $600,000, or about $250,000 per annum more than has heretofore been derived from the same source, and this item of taxation, as will be seen, will also yield about $200,000 to the available school fund of the State, which will aid in reducing the ad valorem State school tax rate.

4. The new law taxing liquor dealers an increase of 25 per cent. From this source under the old law for the year ending Aug. 31, 1906, $663,450 was derived, and under the new law, it is estimated that there will be derived from this source an average per annum of about $975,000 or an increase of approximately $300,000, three-fourths of which increase will go to the general revenue of the State and one-fourth to the available school fund. The new inheritance tax law has not proven a source of revenue so far.

5. The intangible tax law which places the intangible assets of railroad companies on the tax rolls at the valuation fixed by the State Tax Board placed about $172,000,000 of taxable values upon the tax rolls last year and will place $173,698,318 on the tax rolls this year. This law yielded to general revenue last year about $215,000 on a tax rate of 12½c, and it also yielded to the available school fund about $344,000 and for the support of county governments, using a tax rate of 55c on the $100 valuation, which was the average rate of county taxation, it yielded $911,600 for the support of the various county governments. These taxable values have been escaping taxation until this law and the new amended law was enacted by the Thirtieth Legislature. Only $32,000,000 of these values were assessed and that for the first time in 1906.

Automatic Ad Valorem Tax.

6. The new tax law, known as the automatic ad valorem tax law, was enacted which provides for the reduction of the tax rate for State purposes and the rate for the State available school fund by a board composed of the Governor, Comptroller and State Treasurer; and also provides for a reduction of the ad valorem tax rate for county purposes by the County Commissioners' Courts in proportion to the increase of taxable values, and in proportion to the increase in revenue from sources other than by ad valorem taxation. The ad valorem rate of taxation for State purposes for 1906 was

ROAD DRAGGING.

How the Inventor of the King Drag Discovered His Method.

D. Ward King of Maitland, Mo., inventor of the King method of road dragging, has a theory which practice has demonstrated to be correct. It is that all clay and gumbo roads should be dragged with a light drag after each rain or wet spell. The drag smooths down the rough places and fills up the ruts. When the sun dries up the road it leaves a roadbed as smooth and perfect as a city street.

The discovery of this method and the more important discovery of Mr. King were largely accidental. Years ago he lived on a small but well improved farm near Maitland. He was not particularly interested in the good road movement as a national or state issue, but the four miles of road from his farm to Maitland were of great interest to him, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The road was of that soft, sticky red clay that in wet weather clings to the wagon wheels in great lumps and dry weather is as hard as a rock and almost as injurious to wagon tires. Passing wagons in wet weather would dig deep ruts, and when the road dried up the ruts would remain. At best the road was very poor. Many times when wheat was selling at a good price and Mr. King had many bushels of it the road would be so bad that he could not haul it to the market, and when the road finally became passable the market would be low again.

After many experiments he constructed a small, light drag, using two old timbers connected with light strips, and began to drag the road in front of his residence. After each rain he would run the drag over it, and when the sun came out and the road dried up it was in perfect condition. When he began to drag the road many of his neighbors told other neighbors that King was crazy. Others told King himself that he was crazy. Others who did not say anything believed he was crazy. But the experiments proved that King's method was successful, and he extended his operations until he was dragging all the road in front of his farm. His neighbors took it up, and in a few months the road from his farm to Maitland was as good as any in Missouri.

George B. Ellis, secretary of the state board of agriculture, heard of Mr. King's good roads methods and invited him to speak at the farmers' institute in his neighborhood. He accepted, and, being an enthusiast on the subject, he made several converts. He was engaged for a series of lectures and has turned over his farm to others and is devoting all of his time to preaching the gospel of good roads. Good roads meetings have been held in various parts of Missouri and hundreds of converts have been made. After every rain in Missouri hundreds of farmers drag the roads in front of their farms, and the number of these volunteer road workers is increasing every week.

Odorless and Dustless Roads.

Consul T. H. Norton, writing to the state department from Chemnitz, Germany, says that a Saxon firm has introduced a road binding composition which has been tried on the macadamized streets of Leipzig and other places with much success. The material is thus described:

It is a mixture of the heavier residual oils obtained in the distillation of coal tar with high boiling hydrocarbons. The method of mixing apparently involves a certain degree of chemical combination, in which phenol and similar constituents play a role. The manufactured material is prepared for use by heating in iron caldrons, identical with those used for asphalt, to temperatures ranging from 212 to 248 degrees F. (100 to 120 C.). It is then sprayed evenly over the surface of a roadway with a special form of apparatus and under such high pressure that the fluid mass penetrates to a certain distance into the upper layer of dust or dirt. The result is the formation of a compact lustrous black coating which meets the demands of heavy traffic and is not disintegrated into dust particles. A marked advantage of the new process over the methods hitherto employed for the same purpose and based upon the use of ordinary tar is the total absence of odor after the application.

A Great Undertaking.

To promote the building of improved roads in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona and make accessible the wonderful natural scenery throughout the territory along the eastern base of the Rocky mountains the Rocky Mountain Highway association has been incorporated at Denver by Gerald Hughes, Harold Kountz and Charles A. Johnson. Membership in the organization is open to any one interested in the good roads movement, and it is reported that already a large number of prominent Colorado citizens have signified their intention of joining. The money for carrying out the plans of the association will be derived through private subscriptions and through state and municipal aid. It is hoped that through the efforts of this association there will eventually be constructed a chain of good roads joining all points of interest throughout this section

[Advertisement]

Local Option Democrats

In Texas the issue is between local optionists and state-wide Prohibitionists, and this issue will be squarely presented to the Democrats of Texas on July 25. Those who are for local self government will vote for the local option amendment; those who are opposed to local self-government will vote for the prohibition amendment.

There are thousands of local optionists who do not believe in state-wide prohibition. Take Tennessee for instance.

There are ninety counties in Tennessee, and eighty-seven of these counties are dry. Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga license the sale of liquor. In the late campaign Patterson represented the local option principle, and Carmack the anti local principle. Patterson, the home-rule candidate, carried fifty counties. Outside the cities of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Patterson has a majority of the popular vote. The returns show a majority of the Democrats of Tennessee cling to the Jeffersonian idea of local self-government, and they cast their ballots for Patterson, the man who stood like a stone wall in the defense of the right of each county or community to rule its internal affairs.

It was a battle of the giants, as Carmack is one of the most eloquent orators the South knows today, a terrible antagonist in joint debate, a consumate actor and a man who knows best of all how to play upon the sympathies and prejudices of an audience.

He had the backing of the W. C. T. U., the Anti Saloon League, many newspapers and a battle-line of preachers which reached from the North Carolina and Virginia borderland to the Arkansas glades and the Mississippi swamps. Rev. Mr. Folk, a brother of Governor Folk of Missouri, led the pulpit brigade of spellbinders and the South has never known such a political contest as these friends and followers of Edward W. Carmack pulled off in old Tennessee.

"The Red Wolf" was slain—the principle of local self government proved to be dear to the hearts of the Democrats of Tennessee. Local option Democrats living in dry counties of the state defeated Carmack and state-wide prohibition and declared by their votes that the local option idea is the Democratic idea today, as Patterson said it was in the days of Jefferson, Jackson and Monroe.—Times-Herald.

A Vital Point

The most delicate part of a baby is it's bowels. Every ailment that it suffers with attacks the bowels also endangering in most cases the life of the infant. McGee's Baby Elixir cures diarrhoea, dysentary and all derangements of the stomach or bowels. Sold by Mann&Simmons.

[Advertisment]

That Tax Item

In your last issue you very kindly inserted an interview which appeared in the dailey papers on the Sunday before. The question of taxation was incidentally introduced to emphasize the injustice of one section of the state forcing upon another section a form of police regulation not desired. Since the publication of the interview the comptroller has advised the governor that the revenue derived from the license system for the year ending August 31, 1908, will be $975,000, which amount, if state-wide prohibition is adopted, will have to be made up by a direct tax levied on property. If the people of a prohibition county under local option can gain nothing by the adoption of state-wide prohibition in addition to what they already have, why take this additional burden of about $1,000,000 upon themselves, and at the same time impose upon certain counties half a million in county taxes? JOHN L. WORTHAM.
Dallas, Texas, July 4, 1908.

To stop any pain, anywhere in 20 minutes, simply take just one of Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. Pain means congestion—blood pressure—that is all. Dr. Shoop's Headache—or Pink Pain Tablets—will quickly coax blood pressure away from pain centers. After that, pain is gone. Headache, Neuralgia, painful periods with women etc. get instant help. 20 Tablets 25c. Sold by All Dealers.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
Never fails. Buy it now. It may save life.

Piles are easily and quickly checked with Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. To prove it I will mail a small tria lbox as a convincing test. Simply address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. I surely would not send it free unless I was certain that Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment would stand the test. Remember it is made expressly and alone for swollen, painful bleeding or itching piles, either external or internal. Large jar 50c. Sold by All Dealers.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is the one that children like so well to take as it tastes nerrly as good as maple sugar. It acts gently yet freely on the bowels and thereby it drives the cold out of the system. It is sold by Ford&Thomason.

Sore Nipples and Chapped Hands
Are quickly cured by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Try it; it is a success. Price 25 cents.

Hot Weather Goods

At Hot Prices

Prices That Will Look Good to You

We have received many new goods bought by our buyers on the last buying trip to St. Louis. We obtained many big bargains and our patrons will share the benefits. On sale with the new goods you will find many lots of

Summer Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices

Dress Goods

We have received a great many new dress goods and made reductions on quite a few which you must see to appreciate.

Our line of 10c lawns are very pretty indeed and embraces quite a few of the new patterns in border lawns **10c**

Nice white ground with pink or black voile which we have been selling at 25c, the sale price is per yd **10c**

25c mercerized pink plaid gingham sale price is **10c**

All the best 12 1-2c ginghams are now going at per yd **10c**

BIG LOT OF FAST COLOR LAWNS at per yd **3 1/2c**

Pure white corded linen lawn, one of the prettiest fabrics for waists and linen suits of the season. Our regular price has been 50c. Sale price ... **42c**

All pure white linen waisting with embroidered blue silk figure, regular price 50c yd. Sale price **39c**

Beautiful white embroideried waisting Swiss. We sold these goods at 50c per yard early in the season and they were our big sellers. The price is now only **39c**

5 Cents

All of our very best calicoes are now selling at per yard **5c**

GOOD BOOK-FOLD PERCALES now go at **5c**

10c pieces of nice styles in suiting, worth in a regular way 10c per yard; for this sale the price is only one-half .. **5c**

$1.45

We place on sale 78 pairs of ladies' low-cut shoes on which our regular price has been $2.00 and $2.35. You will find them out on the counter at choice of the lot **$1.45**

98 Cents

A lot of misses' fine slippers that have been selling at $1.35 to $1.50 they go at **98c**

$2.50

We have placed on sale 4 dozen men's fine shoes which have been selling for $3.50. This lot includes quite a lot of men's nice patent leather oxfords, none of which have heretofore sold for less than $3.50. You will find them out on the counter; choice **$2.50**

White Parasols

All of our white parasols go in one lot at choice **90c**
This includes the $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 goods. They all go at **90c**

Silk Gloves

We place on sale 3 dozen long silk gloves and also some lisle gloves which have been selling at $1.25 and $1.50. Your choice of this lot per pair .. **98c**

Match Sets In Embroidery

We are showing a very pretty line of new match sets in embroidery. One of the prettiest lots we have ever shown in the town. The patterns are very pretty indeed, and are as dainty as you could ask. The prices range from 10c to 35c per yard. A look at these match sets will create a desire to buy.

Muslin Underwear

We carry nothing in muslin underwear but goods that are cut full in every way, and we know that it will give you entire satisfaction. We place our entire line on sale at very great reductions.

All of our $1.50 muslin underwear is on sale at **$1.15**

All the $1.25 and $1.35 muslin underwear are on sale at **95c**

All $1.00 garments are going at choice **78c**

All 75c and 85c garments are going at choice **57c**

All 50c garments are going at choice **39c**

You will find these prices in most instances to be less than the material alone would cost. We have more underwear than we want and this is the best plan we know of to dispose of it, that is to make the price reductions the inducement

Ladies' Waists

We have quite a lot of nice styles in ladies' waists, elegantly made and trimmed, and we expect to close them out within the next two weeks if possible, every waist in the house.

At $1.15 we place on sale all of our finest white lawn waists worth $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00; choice of the entire lot **1.15**

All of our $1.00 and $1.25 nice white waists, nicely trimmed; choice of the lot **80c**

We do not reserve a single waist, but place our entire stock on sale at these two prices—prices which you cannot afford to let pass by.

You will find many other goods on sale at great reductions in price

RED STORE

North Side Square - - Decatur, Texas

WISE COUNTY MESSENGER

ESTABLISHED 1880.

COLLINS & SMITH

Entered at the Decatur, Texas, postoffice as second class mail matter.

DICK COLLINS, MARVIN B. SMITH, - - - - - - Editors and Proprietors

Office of Publication—Northwest Corner of Square.

TELEPHONES

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Independent..... 45

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Friday, July 10, 1908.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The Messenger has made arrangements with Mr. Cliff D. Cates, author of the History of Wise County, whereby we are privileged to use the cuts and matter appearing in his book, and from time to time we will present to our readers the biographical sketches and cuts of the prominent men of the county, the men who have made and are making their impress on the times.

THE REUNION.

The pivotal event in Wise county life is the annual reunion of the old settlers and exconfederates in Joe Wheeler park. Around it everything revolves and has its being. Everything having to do with "the good old summer time" happens either "before," "after" or "during" the reunion. Crop conditions are largely modified by the great local event, being hastened or delayed in obedience or compliance to the dates on which it occurs.

Picnicings may be held elsewhere in Wise county, at which may be present large gatherings of the constituency of the particular community which is thus celebrating, but everybody knows that to meet all the folks from all the communities they must come to THE reunion.

As a stimulent to trade incidentals the big reunion beats anything which has yet been found to inject going conditions into trade and commerce. All over the county for several weeks preceding the first day, small boys begin to scourage the woods for commodities to sell to obtaln the wherewithal for investment in red lemonade and flying jinny transportation. There is a cleaning up of bottles, scrap iron, old copper and young squirrels and a long list of other transposable articles, which are hypothicatable for juvenile picnic funds. The millinery market also looms up. Surplus eggs, butter and vegetables are converted into hats and fancy veils and ribbons and furbelows which embellish the beauty of the fairest guests at these reunions.

Ten days before the reunion "Pa" stretches himself in the sun on the back porch and "thinks he can't go this year," but "Pa" knows he's fibbing. The next day he is eyeing that extra fat calf and that little scrap of left-over corn or oats and the next day he is toting one or the other off to town to get a little change for Jane and the children to spend at the reunion.

Of course the grocery merchant and the dry goods man come in for their share. There are new clothes to be worn and provisions purchased for the elaborate feasts. And then, there's the hardware man who finds it difficult to keep red-wheeled buggies in stock at reunion time. The drug men and doctors reap an after harvest. They have to come in to unclog our systems and wash out the bilious accumulations of boiled ham, mince pie, cake and gun waddin' light bread.

So the reunion starts the whole machinery of our trade into action.

Let her roll. The buzzing wheels make merry music.

The first picnic smile was seen on Capt. Sellars' face this week. By July 14, 15, 16 it will spread all over and engulf Wise county.

Those politicians who failed to land at the pie counter when Gov. Campbell went into office are touring the state in Williams' interest. The old gentleman from Cumby would be 'easy picking'' for this click.

NO SPECIAL EDITION.

Owing to a big rush of business in our job department and the scarcity of help, two of our compositors being out, we have been compelled to postpone our Illustrated Edition. In the early fall we will publish this edition and it will be by far the best thing of the kind ever gotten up in Wise county.

Williams' speeches come hot from the pen of those Dallas corporation lawyers. Now, where will the people come in if the old gentleman from Cumby is elected and the affairs of government turned into the hands of that Dallas gang of political pirates?

Heretofore, when rendering their properties to the railroad commission in order to fix their freight rates, the railroads have valued their property at $40,000 per mile. When rendering the same property to your county for taxes then it is given in at $10,000 to $12,000 per mile. Gov. Campbell has carried out that platform demand calling for a square and just rendition, and of course the "interests" are hopping mad.

E. A. Calvin, of Houston, former president of the Texas farmers' union, declares that the Williams boom for governor is a determined effort on the part of corporate interests to deceive farmers as to the operation of tax laws passed by the thirtieth legislature. He says that the full rendition law does not increase the taxes and is a reform needed a long time ago, and that the election of Williams would mean the repeal of the tax corporation laws. Calvin says he served with Williams in the legislature and that his election would mean the repeal of the antibucket shop law.

Today the Messenger presents the opening speech of Gov. Tom Campbell. Read it—every line. There is meat in this speech, and, after a careful study of the facts laid down by the governor, we feel confident that you will not be found supporting the Cumby man, a man who is running without a platform, a man that so poorly represented his county in the legislature was overwhelmingly defeated for his secend term. He is a man some seventy-odd years of age, childish, and today he is the victim of a feverish fancy of a wild hallucination, brought on by the promptings of the same ring of disgruntled Dallas politicians that tried to knife Joe Bailey. Stand up and vote for a man who has kept the faith, a man who refuses to heed the cry of the politicians; a man of the plain people—Governor Tom Campbell.

The Dallas News is opposed to Governor Campbell. The News is opposed to Senator Bailey.

PROHIBITION AND TAXES

In an advertisement in this issue, John L. Wortham, state chairman of the anti-state prohibitionists, says the state would lose a millon dollars a year in saloon licenses were we to adopt state-wide prohibition; and also states this amount would have to be secured by increasing the property tax.

The fact is, the taxes would not be raised. The gentleman did not, nor dares he, give the enormous amount paid out of the good people's taxes to prosecute criminals whose felonious deeds are caused directly by the saloon. The courts of the state are constantly burdened with criminal cases caused by the saloon, and liquor causes the wheels of justice to be kept continually grinding while the people's tax money pays the enormous expense thus entailed, which amount would make Mr. Wortham's million look like thirty cents.

Where there are no saloons there is a decrease of ninety per cent in crime. To verify this one has only to observe a county where prohibition is enforced. Take Wise county for instance: Here the grand jury sets less than a week and finds only two or three bills for felonies—and they say this scarcity of crime is caused by the absence of the saloon. The criminal dockets of our county and district courts occupy less than a week; our jail is most always empty and our sheriff's force is out of a job.

Think what a decrease in crime, and thereby a lessening of the state's expense there would be if the deadly saloons were banished from the state.

Yes, we could do without the saloon license—and then some. The advolorem tax rate could then be lowered as state would not have to put out one-third the amount now expended in supressing crime and punishing criminals.

That's the financial side of prohibition, to say nothing of the moral issues involved.

When we add to this the ruined homes, blighted characters, sorrowing widows, fatherless children, the poverty, sin caused by the saloon and its thousands of ruinous influences, it seems to us any reasoning mind would help fight for state prohibition.

It is being talked all over the state that when Gov. Campbell was making speeches in his first campaign for governor, he said that if he was elected he would exempt homesteads from taxation. The truth is, he made no such statement. What he did say was: "That after the full rendition law was fairly enforced and the tax burden equalized on rich and poor alike, he hoped to see day come when the homestead would be exempt from taxation." Hundreds heard Campbell make this statement in Decatur.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is especially good for piles. Be sure to get DeWitt's. Sold by Ford&Thomason.

A. D. ROGERS, A MAN OF PLUCK AND GET-UP-AND-GET

A. D. ROGERS.—Photo by Bunnell.

THERE is striking analogy between a storm of wind and rain which clears the atmosphere of impurities and rugged elemental man, endowed with independent thought and action, who drives before him that indifference and apathy which is so dangerous to the political life of the country. A. D. Rogers is an independent force in the political and industrial life of Wise county. He is valuable because he keeps men's minds stirred to action, to thought along the lines of their political and industrial salvation. Mr. Rogers attacks that illiteracy, sloth and negligence which goes to make undesirable citizenship. In every instance his views are not harmonious with those of the people, the common people, among whom he labors for their betterment, which is a testimonial to the sincerity of his attitudes. But along fundamental and general lines Mr. Rogers' sympathies are with the entire people, and he is constantly engaged in a battle for the elevation of the social, political and industrial interests of the constituency among which he delights to live. There is a picturesque fearlessness about the man we have come to briefly study—a fearlessness that fascinates and attracts—a quality of magnetism that fixes our attention whether we will or no It is that species of boldness that dares to stand in the brilliance of the limelight, undaunted by criticism, hisses and jeers, and which draws forth the latent admiration of every man for the attribute of human courage which every man does not possess. Modern political philosophy bristles with adjurations to all men to stand up openly and frankly for what is right in politics, religion and every-day living; but mankind, as modernly constituted, is prone to balk in compliance with such precepts. This for numerous reasons. First, because mankind is inherently lazy; secondly, because it is naturally conservative, and, lastly, because of its extreme modesty and backwardness. Out of these promptings come the criticism and deriding of those bold characters who have listened to the small voice of conscience and struck out openly for a courageous voyage of the seas of public life. It is because of these promptings that the subject of our sketch has been criticised, but it is because of his possession of the courage of his convictions that he continue to churn the slovenly waters of our local politics that the cream of good things may finally crystalize on top.

Mr. Rogers was born in Pontotoc county, Miss., March 12, 1866. His father was a confederate soldier and died a short time prior to the birth of his son. His mother was Jennie Allen, of Georgia, who died when Mr. Rogers was six years old. Sixteen years of the latter's life was spent on a farm, and his few years of schooling were received in country institutions and at Lebanon, Tenn. His acuteness and knowledge of the world has been gained since by self endeavors. His young manhood was spent in various occupations, in clerkships at Louisville, Ky., and as a traveling salesman. On October 1, 1888, Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Lila Stone, a daughter of Rev. J. B. Stone, who for twenty years was presiding elder in the North Miss. M. E. conference. Next followed a residence of some years at Jackson, Miss., where the cotton business employed Mr. Rogers' attention. In 1895 he was on the eve of prospecting in the island of Cuba, when he was called to San Antonio, Texas, to engage in the insurance business. Later on he was transferred to Fort Worth and given a district managership. His business occasionally called him to Decatur, and he begun to like the people and the town, and latterly the people of the county, which led to his casting his lot with them in January, 1896. For awhile he followed clerking and merchandising, but in 1898, after a remarkable race, he was elected county treasurer, a position he continued successfully and satisfactorily for four years. Of late Mr. Rogers has traveled for the wholesale firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co, of Baltimore, from whom it is said he receives a large annual salary, and to whom he gives four months of the year The remainder of the time Mr. Rogers devotes to his rather large property interests in Decatur and vicinity. He has an interesting family of seven children, named as follows, Christine, Eloise, Shelton, Mary, Corinne, Jess and A. D. Jr.—Cates' History of Wise County.

UNCLEAN POLITICS.

The following circular letter has been and is being circulated throughout this supreme judicial district in the interest of Judge Irby Dunklin, candidate for associate justice:

"Lone Star Camp No. 2, Woodmen of the World, Fort Worth Texas, June 15, 1908. Esteemed Sovereign: I am enclosing the card of Judge Irby Dunklin, an old friend of mine, who has been a member of the Lone Star camp, No. 2, W. O. W. for nine years.

"Judge Dunklin is a candidate for associate justice of the court of civil appeals, subject to the action of the democratic primaries, on July 25th, and I can say for him that he is not only a lawyer of the first rank, but a man of the highest personal character. The office of associate justice is an important one and the voters of this supreme judicial district should unite in securing Judge Dunklin's nomination.

"You will do me and thousands of Judge Dunklin's Woodmen friends, a great favor by supporting him actively at the polls at the primary election. Yours very truly,

J. A. TODD, Clerk."

The great order of W. O. W. is intended for fraternal insurance alone, and not to boost the claim of candidates for office. The constitution of the order prohibits any camp from prostituting the order for political purposes, or for promoting the interest of candidates for office, and if such practices are permitted we predict an early dissolution of the order.

In the present instance Mr. Carswell is a member of Decatur camp and Mr. Kirby of the Abilene camp, and the advocacy of the claims by the Fort Worth camp of Judge Dunklin would necessarily compel the other camps to resort to like practice for their respective members.

Fort Worth has an overwhelming force in numbers and an immense "pull," and it seems that she is determined to dominate all the offices of the various districts in which she is situated. We see from the Record that Judge Dunklin has organized a carload of Fort Worth political "rooters," and intends invading the different counties with them in a body.

It seems to us that a man seeking the high judicial office of associate justice should modestly refrain from such hurrah demonstrations, becoming only in pot-house politicians.

We believe the people will enter their protests at the polls.

Money on Land.

It takes from ten to ninety days to get a loan closed up on land. You first sign an application for the amount you want. Your land is then inspected to see if it will stand as much as you have applied for. If the inspector thinks the land good for as much as you have applied for he grants the loan. The next step is to make an abstract showing your title. The abstract is examined by a lawyer. If he finds the title good a deed of trust and notes are written for you to sign. The deed of trust is then recorded and abstracted. Then the deed of trust, the notes and the abstract are attached to a draft at the bank and you draw on the loan company for your money. When the draft is presented to the loan company they pay it off and the money comes back to your local bank for you.

Now, you can see that all of this takes time. If you want a loan don't put it off until the last minute. If you are going to need some money between now and next January begin now to get it. We can make you a new loan, extend your old one, or take up your notes and extend them for from five to ten years. You can borrow from forty to fifty per cent of what your land is worth. The rate of interest depends on the amount of money you borrow. Large loans at eight per cent and small ones nine and ten per cent per annum. We do most of our own inspecting, which saves from one week to thirty days in getting a loan through. We charge you twenty-five dollars if we get a loan through for you and nothing if we fail to get it.

If you are buying or selling land and need an abstract title let us make it for you. You will find the price for the work reasonable. We also write deeds and take acknowledgments and have a complete set of abstracts to every foot of land in Wise county.

Our office is in the basement of the court house.

CATES LAND & ABSTRACT COMPANY,
J. H. Cates, Manager.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills, are sold by Ford&Thomason.

The Messenger.

News of Town and County

For limeade go to Ford & Thomason.

Ralph Man was in Ft. Worth Sunday.

Ira Fatheree was in Ft. Worth this week.

Jack Moss was in Ft. Worth yesterday.

Mrs. W. C. Nastine is visiting in Alvord.

Bob Thompson was in Galvesten last week.

Chas. Dickenson, of Chico, was here Tuesday.

Dr. J. M. Gose was here Wednesday from Alvord.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wall, on July 8, a son.

W. A. Bunnell and Lin Mann visited Bowie Sunday.

Homer Lowrey was here from the Coal City Sunday.

Johnny Logan, of Fort Worth, has been here this week.

Will Mathews, of Alvord, spent Sunday in Decatur.

C. W. Martin was up from Fort Worth Saturday.

Jim B. Thomas was here from Alvord Wednesday.

There will be a big picnic at Alvord on Friday, July 24.

Mrs. E. H. Baumgaertner visited Fort Worth Monday.

Judge Tom Simmons was up from Fort Worth yesterday.

Dr. C. B. Simmons and family have returned from Chicago.

You will find pure ice cold lemonade at Ford & Thomason.

Butler Splawn, from Greenwood, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Portwood, of Seymour, is visiting relatives here.

The Chico band will furnish music at the reunion next week.

Wayne Summerlin has gone on a visit to points in Oklahoma.

Attend the big prohibition rally in Decatur Saturday, July 18.

Miss Pearl Perrin, of Sycamore, is spending the week in the city.

Judge N. A. Bolin was here from Bridgeport tne first of the week.

Miss Lizzie Moore visited friends in Bridgeport Saturday to Monday.

Chas. Devereux, of Jacksonville, is visiting homefolks here this week.

Mrs. J. H. Heathington, of Hollis, Okla., is visiting in this vicinity.

"Pride" flour $2.80 per hundred and "Perfection" at $2.50 at Lillard's.

Mrs. Fred Custis, of Bowie, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lem Hoyl.

Miss O'Shields, of Paradise, is visiting the family of her brother here.

Joen Blanchard returned Tuesday from attending the Denton chatauqua.

Charles Moore and family left yesterday for San Saba to visit relatives.

Nut, peach, pineapple, strawberry, sundae served at Ford & Thomason.

Mrs. Middleton and son, of Gainesville, are visiting Mrs. J. L. Vastine.

Mrs. D. E. Walcott and Miss Hortense spent Monday in Fort Worth.

M. B. F. Jones left Saturday for a visit to his son, Roscoe, at Cash, Ok.

Miss Fannie Donald is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Guy Donald in Fort Worth.

Prof. Paul Keeton, of Scottsboro, Ala., is visiting his wife in Decatur.

The Misses Man, of Wichita Falls, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Man.

Miss Myrtle Cotner, of Ft. Worth, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Harding.

Uncle Geo. Dickenson, of Chico, visited his brother, James, here this week.

Ice cream freezers, water-coolers and refrigerators at any price at Lillard's.

Mrs. Carver, of Uvalde, is visiting the family of her son, Rev. W. C. Carver.

Mrs. Emma Stewart, of California, is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. S. Badger.

Oscar Bellah and wife, of Dundee, visited the family of Sam Bellah here this week.

Dr. Osgood Young is in Decatur again after aprofessional trip to Oklahoma.

Miss Grace Bunnell attended the Lanius-Wyatt wedding at Henrietta this week.

Miss Carrie Lee Milligan, of Greenwood visited the Misses Martin here this week.

Mrs. Josephine Crouch left Monday for an extended visit to relatives in Arkansas.

Mrs. Roy Gililland, of Fort Worth, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gose.

Mrs. Sam Gentry and daughter, Miss Lee, returned Wednesday from a visit to Halsell.

A large number of Decatur people attended the big picnic at Bridgeport the 3rd and 4th.

Those coaloil stoves at Lillards' will add to the pleasure of your stay at the Reunion.

Frank Ford attended a meeting of the State Bar association in Fort Worth this week.

Buy your buggies for the Reunion from Lillard & Co. They sell the best buggies on earth.

Miss Ella Mae Embry returned to her home in Bowie Sunday after a visit to friends here.

Jerry McKay, Enoch Appling and J. H. Morris, of Park Springs, were in the city Wednesday.

Miss Wilna Fatheree left Wednesday for Grand Saline and Marshall on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. M. I. Mount and daughter, Miss Effie, of Chico, are visiting the family of Rev. Forrester.

Mrs. Fatie Terrell and children, who have been living in Snyder, Okla., have returned to Decatur.

Misses Hortense and Maud Walcott visited in Bridgeport Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday.

Mrs. R. L. Thompson arrived in New York City Tuesday after seven days on a steamer from Galveston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ward, of Eldorado, Okla., are visiting Mrs. Ward's mother, Mrs. Susan Bailey.

Big supply of lemonade glasses, ice picks and lemon-squeezers at Lillard's. You will need them at the Reunion.

The local K. P's. were defeated in a double-header ball game at Bridgeport Saturday by the lodge team at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Huddleston and Miss Nellie Stokes left this week for Walters, Okla., where they will reside in the future.

Marriage licenses: G. K. Phipps and Lula Walker; Jno. A. White and Miss Willie Parks; Ernest Earrick and Bertha Slate.

Best flour, meal, bran and chops in Decatur at the lowest prices at Lillard & Co. Lay in a big supply for the Reunion.

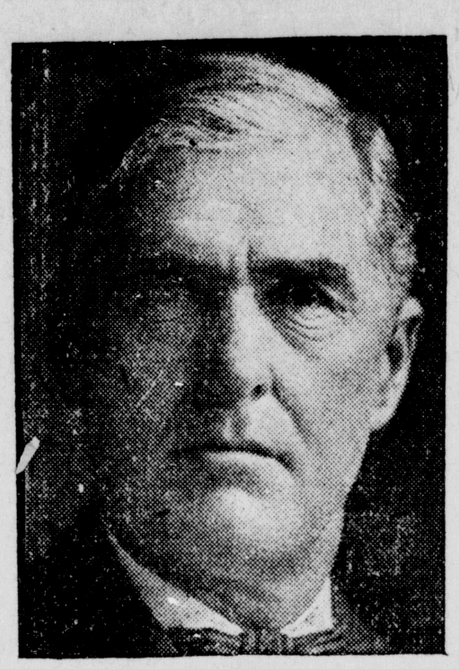
Drs. Brazzleton, Geo. and Lon Smith and John Blanton, and Attorney F. W. Roberts were here from Chico Monday.

Forty-six teachers took the examinations at the normal this week. The normal closed yesterday after a very successful session.

J. V. Patterson accompanied Nob A. Moore to Alvord Monday evening last. Mr. Moore was a witness in one of the attorney's cases at court.

Odus Bailey and Misses Josie Bailey, Annie Ford and Lela Mann left Tuesday to attend the ten-days' B. Y. P. U. encampment at Palacios on the coast.

Our Choice for Associate Justice



HON. R. E. CARSWELL.

Mrs. T. J. Dillehay returned this week from a visit to her sister near Springtown.

Mesdames Floyd Helm, Claud Lewis, W. W. Williams and W. S. Gilbert are attending a missionary meeting at Bridgeport.

Jeff Hays, living at Bridgeport, a butcher by trade, committed suicide last Sunday afternoon by shooting himself thru the heart with a 22 winchester rifle.

During the big Reunion at Joe Wheler Park next week you will need tents and wagon sheets. Lillard has the biggest and best line in town at the right prices.

Mrs. Burt Curray, of Oklahoma City, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Bnnnell, left Tuesday to attend the Lanius-Wyatt wedding at Henrietta before returning home.

Oscar St.Clair, son of Com. T. L. St.Clair, has joined the United States navy. He sailed on July 7 from San Francisco with the fleet that started on a trip around the world.

The big pavillion at Alvord is finished. Now, when Alvord builds that $25,000 hotel near the pavillion, the suffering public will have the finest place in the state to go and recuperate.

If you want to have a big time during the Reunion get one of Lillard's light-running buggies, hacks or surreys.

The small child of Mr. and Mrs. Pate Wade, living north of town, drank some kerosene oil last Tuesday morning and came near dying before medical aid could be summoned. The litte one is now past danger.

Uncle Jess Fullingim and wife left Sunday for Denver to attend the Democratic national convention. Uncle Jess says he never before attended a national convention, and he wanted to see how the big bugs did things.

Mr. J. R. Lanius, of the Lindsay Bank of Gainesville, and Miss Mattie Wyatt, of Henrietta, were married at high noon on July 8th, and left immediately for Colorado points. Miss Wyatt is a sister of Mrs. W. A. Bunnell, and has often visited here.

The new steel water tower, purchased by the city for fire protection, has arrived and will be placed in position by an expert who will arrive next week. The tower will be 100 feet high and has a capacity of 60,000 gallons. It will be located on the lot just north of the Messenger office.

Rev. L. F. Chapman, of Chico, is here assisting in the Methodist meeting and is preaching splendid sermons. He is an earnest and effective worker, and his labors here are proving a great benefit to our people. There have been several conversions, and the services continue with unabated interest. The singing is excellent.

F. M. Privitt has received news of a cyclone at Sunnyside, N. M., on July 2, in which the members of the family of his son, S. J. Privitt, were badly injured. Mrs. Privitt and her mother, Mrs. Merritt, were very badly beaten with hail, and so bruised as to be almost unrecognizable. Joe Merritt, who lived at the same place, had his house and effects blown away. The Privitts and Merritts are well known here, as they moved from this community to Mexico some time ago.

The Big Head

is of two kinds—conceit and the big head that comes from a sick headache.

Does your head ever feel like a gourd and your brain feel loose and sore?

You can cure it in no time by acting on your liver with Ballard's Herbine.

Isn't it worth trying for the absolute and certain relief you'll get? Sold by Man&Simmons.

Old Settlers - Confederates

And everybody—when visiting the Reunion, whether or not you wish to buy groceries, COME TO SEE US; make our store your headquarters while in the city. We have the

Largest and Most Complete

Stock of Groceries in Wise Co.

and can fill your orders promptly. TO CITY TRADE: We are well prepared to look after your wants with everything good to eat.. Thanking you kindly in advance for for your visit and patronage, Yours to command,

Our Specialties

Chase & Sanbern's Coffees and Teas.

Club House Coffees Fruits, Vegetables

H. J. Heinz & Co. Table Condiments.

White House Celebrated Line Pastry

Don't accept "just as good." Insist on having the best. It costs no more.

Russell & Dallas,

Both Telephones S.W. Cor. Decatur, Texas

THE NICKEL STORE

Will Sell You Cheaper

We Want Your Trade. We have a full line

Tinware, Graniteware, Glassware, Queensware, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Staples, Rope, and Hundreds of other goods on which you can save money.

A thousand things you need are here!
See our Big New Line of Post Cards

SOUTHEAST CORNER, DECATUR, TX

LOIS LIVELY

is the Local Agent for the

Acme Steam Laundry

of Fort Worth, Texas.

Laundry called for and delivered promptly, and the very best of work is guaranteed. Try 'Acme' and you will become a regular customer, sure.

Baskets leave Tuesday
Delivery made Saturday

BIG REUNION!

At Decatur July 14, 15 and 16

We will make Photos at Reunion Grounds this year at nearly half the usual price, so come to the reunion prepared to have your Photos made by

The Bunnell Art Co. of Decatur.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The fees for announcements are as follows: District offices, $10; county, $5.00; precinct, $2.50. Cash must be paid before announcement is published

For District Judge:
J. W. PATTERSON.

For State Senator:
J. P. HAYTER.

For Local Representative:
J. P. TURNER.
A. D. ROGERS.

For County Judge:
C. V. TERRELL.

For Sheriff:
JOHN BRANCH.

For County Clerk:
H. E. BRADY.

For County Attorney:
TRABUE CARSWELL
L. D. RATLIFF

For Tax Collector,
C. C. HENDERSON.

For Treasurer:
WASH DAVIS.

For County Superintendent.
BEN SHORT.

For District Clerk:
LORY D. WHITE.
E. B. CLARK.

For Tax Assessor:
JESSE A. MADDUX.
LEM GILBERT.
S. L. PORTWOOD.
JOE BRYAN.

For Commissioner, precincts 1 & 6,
T. L. STCLAIR.

For Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1.
T. H. GREER.
W. C. VASTINE.

For Justice of Peace, Pre. 6
W. F. BURTON.

Come to the big Reunion at Decatur

OIL IN ROAD BUILDING

How Petroleum Is Used on Top of a Macadam Bed.

A FINE SURFACE OBTAINED.

Better Than Asphalt, Does Not Crack and Lump—Rolling Must Not Be Done In Wet Weather or When Ground Is Soft.

The old system of "oiling roads and streets" is clearly a flat failure except for a moderate improvement of some of the worst thoroughfares. The new system of "making roads with oil" is proving a success whenever proper methods are pursued.

The oil and natural soil no longer go where real results are wanted. The use of the heavy ten to eleven gravity petroleum has become quite general. Its superiority has been well demonstrated, but there is a wide difference between different oils of this gravity and with the same amount of asphaltum. Some of that sold is well nigh useless, although it is unquestionably of the specified gravity and contains the required percentage of asphalt. The oil must possess the adhesive quality and be able to bind the rock and asphaltum together—in other words, the necessary petroline.

The best roads are undoubtedly the macadamized highways found in older sections. The building of such thoroughfares with the use of oil on the surface to form a top dressing and

ROAD READY FOR OILING.

present a surface like asphalt pavement is just in its infancy in southern California, says the Los Angeles Times. In Pasadena there are a number of streets of this kind, notably Madison avenue, prepared at a cost of 12 cents per square foot and with a depth of seven inches of foundation. Blocks of this street are scarcely distinguishable from asphalt paving. There are others similar, but some are not equal to this. At the same time they are superior to those prepared in the old way.

The new method of macadamizing and oiling as laid down in a set of specifications used for a number of streets may be outlined substantially as follows: For the foundation grading is done by the removal of all earth, stone, loose rock, cement, shale, hardpan, etc., to a depth of seven inches below the intended finished surface and to a farther depth of two feet below the subgrade whenever mud, sand or other soil material is encountered, the space to be refilled with good earth or gravel. The whole is rolled with a roller of not less than twelve tons in weight until the surface is unyielding, all depressions made by the roller being filled up and rolled again. All portions that cannot be reached by the roller must be tamped solid, and the rolling must not be done in wet weather or when the ground is soft and muddy. This subgrade must be checked by the street superintendent before proceeding with work.

On this grade a bottom course of macadam is laid consisting of stone not exceeding three inches in diameter and not less than one and a half inches. This layer will be five inches in thickness and is rolled with a twelve ton steam roller until the stone ceases to sink under the roller or to creep in front of it.

A top course of stone between three-fourths of an inch and an inch and a half in diameter will cover this to a depth of two inches and will be rolled as before after a first coating of oil (one-half a gallon to the square yard) is applied evenly so as to saturate the entire top layer. Then all voids are filled in with rock screenings of the same material as the macadam not exceeding three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with a top dressing of the same material laid to the depth of half an inch, after which there is given a second coating of oil to the same amount as before and the whole rolled and tamped until no evidence of the oil remains on the surface except as shown in the color of the screenings. Sharp sand is to be sprinkled wherever any oil remains to absorb it. These specifications provide that oil shall be of 10 to 11 gravity, with 80 per cent asphaltum at 80 penetrati nd with not more than 2 per cent wa

The Pacific Electric and Los Angeles Interurban railways are using method on their rights of way in Pasadena, Long Beach and one or two other points. It is said to be better than the use of asphalt, as it gives with the pressure of the rails under weight of cars and can be taken up and replaced without difficulty. It does not crack and lump, as does the asphalt. It is hard to tell it from the latter, sometimes impossible, for the average person. In Long Beach the result has been very good.

New Road Machine.

C. A. Baldwin of Pasadena, Cal., is experimenting with a new machine, built on the principle of a disk plow, for the purpose of keeping oiled roads in condition.

The Cocked Hat.

Of course there is no reason why Mr. (or, rather, Viscount) Morley should not wear a cocked hat, but there is hardly any man whom the mind has greater difficulty in associating with that type of head covering and scarcely any type of head covering that would seem less befitting for that austere and philosophic brow. The greater the natural dignity of the wearer the more ridiculous it makes him look. Any scheme for the reform of the house of lords ought to provide for its abolition.—Manchester Courier

Glories and Glooms.

The students of Yale university have invented some new slang descriptive of important conditions which affect the lives of young men. Here are some additions to the Yale vernacular:

"A glory"—A young woman of unusual attractiveness.

"A gloom"—A young woman of far less than average attractiveness; vide "lemon."

"A ball of fire"—A young woman whose beauty and charm are irresistible. An ideal guest for college parties; vide "peach," "pippin," "corker," etc.—New York Times.

No Need of Suffering from Rheumatism.

It is a mistake to allow anyone to suffer from rheumatism, as the pain can always be relieved, and in most cases a cure effected by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes sleep and rest possible. Even in cases of long standing this liniment should be used on account of the relief which it affords. Do not be discouraged until you have given it a trial. For sale by Man&Simmons.

His Modest Request.

Your regular "professional" tramp has a sharp tongue and is not slow to use it when occasion arises.

A farmer's wife had curtly refused the usual request for a night's lodging from a gentleman of this fraternity.

"Well, then, ma'am," said the tramp, "would you mind if I slept in that big meadow there behind your barn?"

"No," said the woman in a magnanimous tone, "you may sleep there if you like."

"One thing more, ma'am," said the tramp, "before I say good night. Will you please have me called at 4 sharp? I want to catch the cattle train to market."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Grand Fam iy Medicine.

"It gives me pleasure to speak a good word for Electric Bitters," writes Mr. Frank Conlan of No. 436 Houston St., New York. "It's a grand family medicine for dyspepsia and liver com-

Lacked Relish.

A good many of the Sac and Fox Indians do not talk much, and when they are in a store and see something they want they pick it up and pay for it. When Tom Hall was keeping a drug store an Indian woman entered it and picked up a can of varnish and paid for it. A few weeks later the same woman was in again and Tom asked her if she wanted another can. She said no, they couldn't eat the can she had.—Stroud (Okla.) Messenger.

For A Sprained Ankle.

As usually treated, a sprained ankle will disable the injured person for a month or more, but by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle faithfully, a cure may be effected in many cases in less than one week's time. This liniment is a most remarkable preparation. Try it for a sprain or bruise, or when laid up with chronic or muscular rheumatism, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which it affords. For sale by Man&Simmons.

A Golf Outrage.

The Earl of Wemyss was on a Fife golf course on one occasion accompanied by an old caddie. His lordship got his ball on one occasion so near the hole that to play it was, as it appeared to him, superfluous. So he simply tipped it in with the toe of his boot.

The caddie revolted instanter, threw down the clubs and looked horrified. When he found words to speak it was to say, "Hang it, me lord, gowf's gowf!"

Satin Ashes.

Small Nellie read aloud from her Sunday school lesson as follows: "And the king of Nineveh covered himself with sackcloth and sat in ashes."

This was a puzzler, and finally she said, "Mamma, what kind of ashes is satin ashes?"—Chicago News.

Selections

ANCIENT BABYLON.

It Was Only a Village Compared With Modern London.

Another historical lie has been nailed to the counter by the German Oriental society, which has been engaged recently in uncovering the ruins of ancient Babylon.

In its report, just published, it states that practically the whole area of the city has now been laid bare and the foundations of the inclosing wall traced throughout its entire length.

The space occupied by the city was barely one square mile as compared with London's seventy, and the buildings were plain, unpretentious structures of sun dried bricks. The famous wall was about thirty feet high by four miles long and was pierced by four gates.

Herodotus made this same wall fifty miles long and a hundred feet high, with 100 gates. But then these old historians were prone to exaggeration.

They gave the world to understand, for instance, that the Colossus of Rhodes bestrode the harbor with its feet so wide apart that an hour's hard rowing was necessary in order to pass from one to the other. As a matter of fact, the statue was not a striding one, and its height was 126 feet only as compared with the 150 feet of the statue of Liberty which dominates New York harbor.

And as it is with this, so it is with most of the other wonders of the ancient world. Pompey's pillar, for example, would be dwarfed if placed alongside the Nelson column. The Albert memorial, erected in Hyde park by Queen Victoria in memory of the prince consort, is larger and more splendid than the temple tomb built by Queen Artemisia at Halicarnassus in honor of her husband, Mausolus. A score of Ninevehs could be contained within the area of modern London, while the palace of Cyrus, which we were gravely assured was cemented with gold, was quite an ordinary edifice by comparison with, say, the new war office in Parliament street.—Pearson's Weekly.

Their Achievements.

"He had three daughters. One married a French chauffeur"—

"I see! Quite romantic."

"The second married an Indian, a descendant of a chieftain"—

"I see! Quite aboriginal."

"But the third married a plain American business man."

"H'm! Merely eccentric, I should say."—Puck.

Candidates Speaking.

The candidates for county offices in Wise county will address the voters of Wise county at the following times and places:

Park Springs, Thursday, July 9, 8;30 p. m.
Crafton, Friday, July 10, 3;30 p. m.
Chico, Friday, July 10, 8;30 p. m.
Newark, Monday, July 13, 3;30 p. m.
Rhome, Monday, July 13, 8 p. m.
Balsora, Tuesday, July 21, 10 a. m.
Willow Point, Tuesday, July 21, 3;30 p. m.
Boonsville, Tuesday, July 21, 8;30 p. m.
Cottondale, Wednesday, July 22, 3;30 p. m.
Paradise, Wednesday, July 22, 8;30 p. m.
Garvin, Thursday, July 23, 10 a. m.
Keeter, Thursday, July 23, 3;30 p. m.
Boyd, Thursday, July 23, 8;30 p. m.
Decatur, Friday, July 24, 8;30 p. m.

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Summer Specials

At The Store For All The People

Swell line of shirts, all styles at from 50 cents to $2.00
Sailors and telescope straw hats at very low prices.
Fine variety of ties to please everybody, 25 to 75 cents
Complete line of summer underwear 50c to $2.50 suit
Just received a big assortment summer pants $3, $3.50, $5
Ladies' wash embroidered belts, very pretty, 35c and 50c
Beautiful line of fans, all patterns, ivory sticks, etc. at from 5c to $1.50
Don't fail to see our big line of ladies summer hosiery; they wear well and the patterns are very pretty
Summer baby caps, very complete line from 25c to 75c
Ladies, our line of hot weather dress goods is both beautiful and complete; the pattern will please you and the prices are extremely reasonable
Ladies Home Journal Patterns for ladies give the best satisfaction always; we sell them.
The American Lady Shoe cannot be equaled for fit, quality or style. Ask to see them at

BELLAH & SONS

South Side S. W. Cor. Sq., Decatur

DR. BROILES

THE OLD RELIABLE DOCTORS. OLDEST IN AGE AND LONGEST LOCATED. REGULAR GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

DR. BROILES and Staff of Specialists

WE OFFER YOU THE LARGE AND VALUABLE EXPERIENCE OF THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST RELIABLE SPECIALISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Authorized by the state to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. We guarantee to refund money if not cured. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere free from gaze or breakage. No medicine sent C. O. D. unless instructed. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. State your case and send for terms. Consultation FREE and confidential, in person, or by letter. Call or write today. Don't delay.

Nervous Debility and Weaknesses of Men, the results of youthful folly and excesses—causing losses by dreams or with urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of vital forces, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost vitality, develop and mature young or middle aged who are weakly and wrecks and make them fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terrible disease, in all its forms and stages, cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhoea, Gleet and all forms of private diseases, cured to stay Cured. We guarantee to refund your money if not permanently cured.

Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Diseases successfully treated and permanently cured. PILES and RUPTURE cured by painless and bloodless methods.

Stricture radically cured without the use of harmful instruments. A new Home Treatment. No pain and no exposure. No caustics, cutting, bougies or sounds. No detention from business. Thousands cured. We guarantee to refund money if not permanently cured. My book fully explains this disease.

Varicocele Enlarged veins in the scrotum—causing nervous debility, weakness of the nervous system, etc., permanently cured without pain.

Hydrocele dropsy of the scrotum cured without pain.

Phimosis See book—cured in a few days without pain.

BOOK FREE TO MEN upon application, with description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper.

Free Museum of Anatomy for Men Only. You are invited to see it when in Dallas. Very instructive. Costs you nothing.

DR. BROILES MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 306 MAIN STREET. [2nd Floor] DALLAS, TEXAS

Institutes: Houston, 304½ Main St.; San Antonio, 502½ Houston St.; Ft. Worth, 702½ Main Street.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR COUGHS COLDS PRICE 50c & $1.00. Trial Bottle Free

AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Cough Caution

Never, positively never poison your lungs. If you cough—even from a simple cold only—you should always heal, soothe, and ease the irritated bronchial tubes. Don't blindly suppress it with a stupefying poison. It's strange how some things finally come about. For twenty years Dr. Shoop has constantly warned people not to take cough mixtures or prescriptions containing Opium, Chloroform, or similar poisons. And now—a little late though—Congress says "Put it on the label, if poisons are in your Cough Mixture." Good! Very good!! Hereafter for this very reason mothers, and others, should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance then, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and note the difference. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding

Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure

"ALL DEALERS"

Born in Iowa.

Our family were all born and raised ni Iowa, and have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy (made at Des Moines) for years. We know how good it is from long experience in the use of it. In fact, when in El Paso, Texas, the writer's life was saved by the prompt use of this remedy. We are now engaged in the mercantile business at Narcoossee, Fla., and have introduced the remedy here. It has proven very successful and is constantly growing in favor.—Ennis Bros. This remedy is for sale by Man&Simmons.

We Have Money to Loan

ON FARMS. If you want your present loan extended we can do it. It would be well to commence in time on it, as it takes some little time to get a loan thru. We also write deeds, take acknowledgements and make abstracts. Either write us or come to see us. Office in basement of court house.

Cates Land & Abstract Co

J. H. CATES, Manager, Decatur

S. P. NASH

DENTIST

Expert in Gold Crown and Bridework
Teeth extracted with little or no pain
Decatur, Texas

Frank J. Ford. Venor Patterson

Ford & Patterson

Attorneys-at-Law.

Office upstairs in Abstract Building, Decatur, - Texas.

DR. D. H. PAYNE,

DENTIST

GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Decatur, - Texas

DR. JOHN V. PRUNTY

DENTIST

Graduate from Kansas City; ten years in the practice; work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

Office on South Side Square, Decatur, Texas.

An article of timely interest in the June 18th issue of The Youth's Companion is that on "Nominating a President," by George William Douglas. He tells how the present system of nominating candidates was introduced by Andrew Jackson, and how wide a departure we have made from the ideas of the founders of the republic.

to be drawn into collateral controversy or into personal politics. Actuated by a sense of duty to all the people, I refrained from participating in the recent contest for delegates at large, and the preceding controversy of which it was the culmination. My days' work was laid out for me by the people and I have been busy with my task. I have dedicated my whole time in an effort to accomplish something of lasting benefit to the people and will not be diverted from my course. I have believed all along, and still believe, that I should not imperil the principles and policies for which I stand by needlessly involving myself and the high office I hold in contests and controversies between other men In the fight that I have on my hands for good government and in faithfully executing the plans for which the people commissioned me, I hope to have the co-operation of all good Democrats, and this I could not expect if I meddled in every extraneous controversy that arises. The issue in that controversy was submitted in a primary election to the proper tribunal, and I do believe that the interests of the Democratic party and the public good demand that further agitation of that question now cease, at least until Senator Bailey is a candidate for office again. I have taken no part in contests between other candidates for Democratic nominations and will not do so. The Governor of this State has no right to use the power and prestige of that office to help or hinder the political aspirations of other men. Whatever other men may think with respect to my attitude in these matters, I am firmly convinced that I have followed the plain path of duty, and the dictates of my own conscience must ever be my guide.

Constitution His Guide.

With the Constitution as my guide, with the will of the people as expressed in the Democratic platform as my rule of action and ever mindful of my own pledges to the people, I have made my record, and citing my every official act, tested in the sunlight of truth as an earnest of what my be expected of me in the future, I have announced my candidacy for a second term, and upon the cordial invitation of the good people of Terrell and Kaufman County, have availed myself of this opportunity to address you.

If I have at any time forgotten the people, or if I have at any point failed to keep my own promises and the pledges of the Democratic party made to them, then I deserve your confidence no longer, but merit the full measure of a Democratic repudiation. When a man makes a promise to the people to get their office and then ignores his obligation, or whenever he fails to obey the will of the people as declared in their party platform, then I believe he should be denied their further confidences. In popular governments, their will is expressed by the ballots cast for the candidates who stand for what they want, and Legislature because of its courage and patriotism. They have sought and still seek the political destruction of those responsible for enacting into laws the reforms you demanded. Fellow Democrats, your demands were just, your action was wise and timely, and I here declare that every general law passed by the last Legislature had for its object the welfare of the people and the honor of the State. Not a single one of our laws will militate against any legitimate enterprise, commercial, industrial or agricultural, but where affected, the laws will promote their wholesome development. No honest investment is impaired and no unjust burdens are imposed by our present laws upon any corporation or individual. If these promoters of imaginary calamities who persist in misrepresenting Texas, her laws, her policies and her people, would display the same skill and industry in discovering and telling the truth, they would promote the State's interests and prove of some value to mankind.

Platform Demands of Party.

In my message to the regular and called sessions of the Legislature I presented and urged a rigid compliance with all platform demands, and in addition to platform demands I recommended among other things a law making the engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquor in local option territory a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. An effective law to prohibit "bucketshop" gambling and its evil consequences, laws in the interest of public health, provision by law for the adequate maintenance of our educational, eleamosynary and other State institutions, and asked the Legislature's co-operation in carrying out my own pledges to give the people of Texas a plain, economical and thoroughly business administration of public affairs.

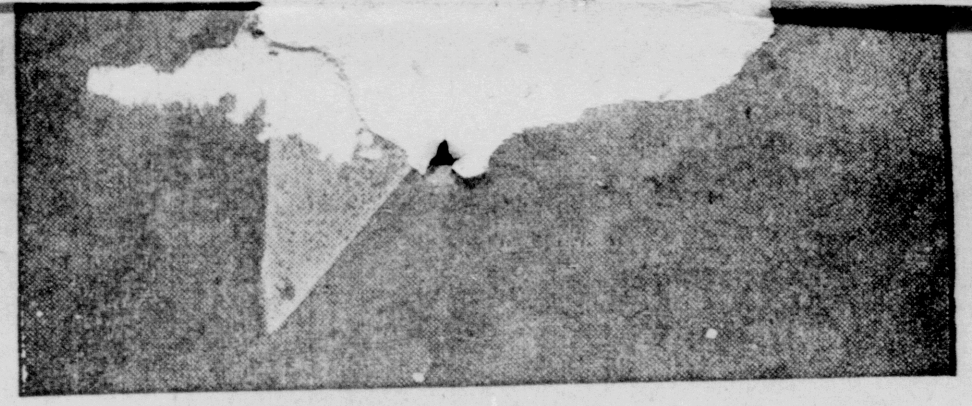
The Legislature assembled on Jan. 8 and remained in regular session and called sessions until May 12, 1907, and compassed within that period of a few days over four months the Legislature passed appropriate laws in respect to every platform demand made by the party, and in my deliberate judgment enacted more useful and wholesome laws than any legislative body that ever assembled in this or any other State. Among the good laws passed we find the following:

Anti-Gambling Law.

They passed a law which makes the keeping of a gambling house a felony. And the result of that law has been to put out of existence every gambling hell in Texas and to protect the youthful and unwary from temptation and ruin.

They passed a law prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors on our railroad trains, thus doing away with the offense to the sober conscience of the State and protecting the women and children from rowdyism and unseemly strife.

A law was passed validating local option elections and holding such elec-



GOVERNOR THOMAS M. CAMPBELL.

and to the principle of this law I give my unqualified indorsement and approval. When the law went into effect twenty-one life insurance companies doing business in Texas retired from the State, but I believe their retirement on account of their inability to make our laws has resulted in no harm to Texas. Those retiring companies had been doing business in Texas for many years, some of them since the war. A complete statement showing the total amount of premiums they have collected from citizens of this State can not now be obtained, as statements were not required to be made for all the years, and in the destruction of the archives by fire some of these records have been lost, but the State has records showing that they have collected from the people of Texas $73,467,874, and that in the years during which they collected this sum they paid in death losses to policy holders in this State $24,182,035.95, or less than one-third of the amount which they had drawn from the people of Texas in life insurance premiums. In other words, during that time they had taken out of Texas nearly $50,000,000 net, and yet the statement has been made that these life insurance companies bring cheap money into Texas. At the time of their departure and for years before these companies were taking out of the State about $3 for every dollar they sent in. They were not investors, but were divesting the people of Texas of Texas money. According to the sworn statement of the officers of these companies made to the Texas Insurance Department and on file on Dec. 31, 1906, their loans on Texas real estate amounted to $994,332, and these reports also show that they had invester less than $14,000,000 in all other Texas securities permissible under the Robertson insurance law, and that they had more than $20,000,000 belonging to Texas policy holders invested at low rates of interest outside the State. The State School Board has invested within the last seventeen months more than twice as much money in Texas securities, bearing 4 or 5 per cent interest, as these life insurance loans on real estate amounted to. Under the new State depository law the State keeps more money in the banks and in circulation than these real estate loans amounted to, and under the new county depository law the counties keep in the banks a sum of money largely in excess of the real estate loans of these life insurance professional lobbyist and grafter renewed their crusade against me.

Anti-Free Pass Measure.

The platform demand to prohibit the issuance of free passes, franks or free privileges in any form, by railroads or other corporations, was redeemed by the Thirtieth Legislature. This platform demand had been defeated so many times and the Democratic masses were so determined to have this evil corrected that the platform commanded the Governor to keep the Legislature in session by extraordinary call, if necessary, until that demand of the people was obeyed. The anti-pass law was enacted. There never was a time when the majority of the members of the Thirtieth Legislature were unwilling to obey the people, but I say to you today if that platform demand had been disregarded, as it had many times before, I would have kept the Legislature in session until the next general election, or until the law was passed. When the anti-pass law was enacted, the crowning evil in this State was stricken down. The power of the free pass was felt everywhere, and its evil effects were seen in every direction. As I have said, the free pass defeated platform demands, prevented tax reforms and by the power of its own influence prevented legislation prohibiting its improper use. It consolidated railroads, threatened the integrity of the jury box, was reaching for the press over our country and was even seeking to embarrass the judiciary. Of course, no one contends that all men could be improperly influenced by the free pass, but who could be sure of freedom from its influence when we concede that gratitude is the noblest attribute of human nature. The law was hard to get, but it has come to stay. "The interests" have sought to use this act of the Legislature to prejudice the weekly papers against my administration and against the Legislature and all of its work, but in this effort their cunning and suitable devices will fail them. Behind nearly every weekly newspaper in this land in an honest man. He is an independent unselfish patriot. The ready and willing advocate of right, the untiring foe of wrong, and has never yet been and never will be loaded into the corporation and trust bandwagon. To them and to that portion of the daily press that has stood for Democratic principles and for Democratic were paying an average tax of $349 per mile in the entire United States in 1906 they paid an average of only $118 per mile in Texas that year, and while they were increased to an average of about $225 in 1907, they are still below the average and are not satisfied.

The Constitution of our State declares that "taxation shall be equal and uniform and that all property in this State, whether owned by natural persons or corporations, other than municipal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained as may be provided by law." The people adopted this Constitution and every public official in this State takes a solemn oath that he will obey it.

The eighteenth plank of that last Democratic platform, having for its object a compliance with the Constitution and a fair and just system of taxation, pledged the party, your Governor and the Legislature in the following manner:

"We believe that the owners of all property which is not exempt from taxation by the Constitution of the State should be compelled to contribute their just proportion toward defraying the expenses of the Government; and to the accomplishment of that result we pledge the Democracy of Texas to the enactment of such further laws as will secure the just rendition of all property for taxation at its full value and compel the payment of taxes properly assessed against it, and to the enactment of such laws as will secure the taxation of all property, tangible and intangible, including the franchise or intangible assets of property of those corporations which by reason of the nature or character of their assets or property under the present laws, escape their just proportion of taxation."

Tax Measures Passed.

In response to this demand and in the interest of the masses of the people, the Legislature enacted the following laws:

1. The charter fee bill, which increases the fees heretofore charged by the State of Texas, and makes the fees charged for domestic corporations, and for permits for foreign corporations to do business in Texas, and makes the fees charged in this State for such purposes about what it is in other States, and the increase or decrease of revenue from this source depends upon the charters filed and permits taken out and the aggregate of capital stock. It is now estimated that under normal conditions, the law will yield about $125,000 annually.

2. A franchise tax law which increases the franchise tax upon both foreign and domestic corporations upon capital stock in excess of $100,000 conform more equally to that charged smaller corporations having a capital stock of not more than $100,000. While the tax was increased upon the capital stock of the larger corporations, there was no increase in the tax on the capital stock of corporations capitalized at less than $100,000. It has been estimated that this new law will yield about $350,000 to $400,000 with the other new tax laws the rate was reduced to 12½c for State purposes, and the indications now point to a further redutcoin of the rate for the present year to somewhere between 5c and 7½c. In many counties the tax rate for county purposes was reduced in 1907 in proportion to the increase of values as the law provides, which resulted in a reduction of taxation on the masses of the people for these purposes. The law requires the rate to be reduced in proportion to the increase of receipts from all sources other than from ad valorem and in proportion to the increase in taxable values, and makes sure that no more money will be collected in the way of taxation than is absolutely necessary for the support of the government properly administered. It prevents the accumulation of a surplus in the State Treasury and makes it possible to avoid the recurrence of such deficiencies as have heretofore humiliated our State. It will be a safeguard against extravagance and waste, as legislators and Governors will understand that extravagant and useless appropriations will be reflected in the tax rate, and Commissioners' Courts will know that their expenditures will fix the rates for the county necessities. The people should see to it that their Commissioners' Courts reduce the rates in proportion to the increase in values as the law provides. The maximum rate for State school ad valorem is 20c on the $100, and this law provides that no more than $4 per capita for the children within the scholastic age shall in any event be collected by the ad valorem taxation. If 20c on the $100 of the total of all the taxable values of the State would yield more than $4 per capita, then the rate will be reduced to a figure that will yield only that amount. Last year there were 893,000 children within the scholastic age in this State, and $4 per capita amounted to $3,572,000. The taxable values of the State as shown by the tax rolls for 1907 amounted to $1,635,297,115. Now, 20c on the $100 amounted to $3,270,594.23, which was slightly less than $4 per capita, therefore the rate could not be reduced last year. If, however, under the new laws the taxable values increase to say $2,500,000,000 and the school children increase to about 900,000 this year, the school ad valorem tax rate will be reduced by operation of the law from 20c on the $100 to about 14½c or 15c on the $100. This depends entirely upon the increase of taxable values and the increase in the number of children within the scholastic age.

7. In further compliance with the platform, the Legislature enacted a law having for its object the enforcement of the Constitution and the full rendition law that has been on our statute books for probably a quarter of a century. With the lax methods of rendition and assessment prevailing under the old law, which required the rendition of all taxable property at its full value, it was not effective and the want of equality and uniformity and the general confusion throughout

OIL IN ROAD BUILDING

How Petroleum Is Used on Top of a Macadam Bed.

A FINE SURFACE OBTAINED.

Better Than Asphalt, Does Not Crack and Lump—Rolling Must Not Be Done In Wet Weather or When Ground Is Soft.

The old system of "oiling roads and streets" is clearly a flat failure except for a moderate improvement of some of the worst thoroughfares. The new system of "making roads with oil" is proving a success whenever proper methods are pursued.

The oil and natural soil no longer go where real results are wanted. The use of the heavy ten to eleven gravity petroleum has become quite general. Its superiority has been well demonstrated, but there is a wide difference between different oils of this gravity and with the same amount of asphaltum. Some of that sold is well nigh useless, although it is unquestionably of the specified gravity and contains the required percentage of asphalt. The oil must possess the adhesive quality and be able to bind the rock and asphaltum together—in other words, the necessary petroline.

The best roads are undoubtedly the macadamized highways found in older sections. The building of such thoroughfares with the use of oil on the surface to form a top dressing and

ROAD READY FOR OILING.

present a surface like asphalt pavement is just in its infancy in southern California, says the Los Angeles Times. In Pasadena there are a number of streets of this kind, notably Madison avenue, prepared at a cost of 12 cents per square foot and with a depth of seven inches of foundation. Blocks of this street are scarcely distinguishable from asphalt paving. There are others similar, but some are not equal to this. At the same time they are superior to those prepared in the old way.

The new method of macadamizing and oiling as laid down in a set of specifications used for a number of streets may be outlined substantially as follows: For the foundation grading is done by the removal of all earth, stone, loose rock, cement, shale, hardpan, etc., to a depth of seven inches below the intended finished surface and to a farther depth of two feet below the subgrade whenever mud, sand or other soil material is encountered, the space to be refilled with good earth or gravel. The whole is rolled with a roller of not less than twelve tons in weight until the surface is unyielding, all depressions made by the roller being filled up and rolled again. All portions that cannot be reached by the roller must be tamped solid, and the rolling must not be done in wet weather or when the ground is soft and muddy. This subgrade must be checked by the street superintendent before proceeding with work.

On this grade a bottom course of macadam is laid consisting of stone not exceeding three inches in diameter and not less than one and a half inches. This layer will be five inches in thickness and is rolled with a twelve ton steam roller until the stone ceases to sink under the roller or to creep in front of it.

A top course of stone between three-fourths of an inch and an inch and a half in diameter will cover this to a depth of two inches and will be rolled as before after a first coating of oil (one-half a gallon to the square yard) is applied evenly so as to saturate the entire top layer. Then all voids are filled in with rock screenings of the same material as the macadam not exceeding three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with a top dressing of the same material laid to the depth of half an inch, after which there is given a second coating of oil to the same amount as before and the whole rolled and tamped until no evidence of the oil remains on the surface except as shown in the color of the screenings. Sharp sand is to be sprinkled wherever any oil remains to absorb it. These specifications provide that oil shall be of 10 to 11 gravity, with 80 per cent asphaltum at 80 penetration and with not more than 2 per cent water.

The Pacific Electric and Los Angeles Interurban railways are using this method on their rights of way in Pasadena, Long Beach and one or two other points. It is said to be better than the use of asphalt, as it gives with the pressure of the rails under weight of cars and can be taken up and replaced without difficulty. It does not crack and lump, as does the asphalt. It is hard to tell it from the latter, sometimes impossible, for the average person. In Long Beach the result has been very good.

New Road Machine.

C. A. Baldwin of Pasadena, Cal., is experimenting with a new machine, built on the principle of a disk plow, for the purpose of keeping oiled roads in condition.

The Cocked Hat.

Of course there is no reason why Mr. (or, rather, Viscount) Morley should not wear a cocked hat, but there is hardly any man whom the mind has greater difficulty in associating with that type of head covering and scarcely any type of head covering that would seem less befitting for that austere and philosophic brow. The greater the natural dignity of the wearer the more ridiculous it makes him look. Any scheme for the reform of the house of lords ought to provide for its abolition.—Manchester Courier

Glories and Glooms.

The students of Yale university have invented some new slang descriptive of important conditions which affect the lives of young men. Here are some additions to the Yale vernacular:

"A glory"—A young woman of unusual attractiveness.

"A gloom"—A young woman of far less than average attractiveness; vide "lemon."

"A ball of fire"—A young woman whose beauty and charm are irresistible. An ideal guest for college parties; vide "peach," "pippin," "corker," etc.—New York Times.

No Need of Suffering from Rheumatism.

It is a mistake to allow anyone to suffer from rheumatism, as the pain can always be relieved, and in most cases a cure effected by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes sleep and rest possible. Even in cases of long standing this liniment should be used on account of the relief which it affords. Do not be discouraged until you have given it a trial. For sale by Man&Simmons.

His Modest Request.

Your regular "professional" tramp has a sharp tongue and is not slow to use it when occasion arises.

A farmer's wife had curtly refused the usual request for a night's lodging from a gentleman of this fraternity.

"Well, then, ma'am," said the tramp, "would you mind if I slept in that big meadow there behind your barn?"

"No," said the woman in a magnanimous tone, "you may sleep there if you like."

"One thing more, ma'am," said the tramp, "before I say good night. Will you please have me called at 4 sharp? I want to catch the cattle train to market."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Grand Family Medicine.

"It gives me pleasure to speak a good word for Electric Bitters," writes Mr. Frank Conlan of No. 436 Houston St., New York. "It's a grand family medicine for dyspepsia and liver com-

Lacked Relish.

A good many of the Sac and Fox Indians do not talk much, and when they are in a store and see something they want they pick it up and pay for it. When Tom Hall was keeping a drug store an Indian woman entered it and picked up a can of varnish and paid for it. A few weeks later the same woman was in again and Tom asked her if she wanted another can. She said no, they couldn't eat the can she had.—Stroud (Okla.) Messenger.

For A Sprained Ankle.

As usually treated, a sprained ankle will disable the injured person for a month or more, but by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle faithfully, a cure may be effected in many cases in less than one week's time. This liniment is a most remarkable preparation. Try it for a sprain or bruise, or when laid up with chronic or muscular rheumatism, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which it affords. For sale by Man&Simmons.

A Golf Outrage.

The Earl of Wemyss was on a Fife golf course on one occasion accompanied by an old caddie. His lordship got his ball on one occasion so near the hole that to play it was, as it appeared to him, superfluous. So he simply tipped it in with the toe of his boot.

The caddie revolted instanter, threw down the clubs and looked horrified. When he found words to speak it was to say, "Hang it, me lord, gowf's gowf!"

Satin Ashes.

Small Nellie read aloud from her Sunday school lesson as follows: "And the king of Nineveh covered himself with sackcloth and sat in ashes."

This was a puzzler, and finally she said, "Mamma, what kind of ashes is satin ashes?"—Chicago News.

Selections

ANCIENT BABYLON.

It Was Only a Village Compared With Modern London.

Another historical lie has been nailed to the counter by the German Oriental society, which has been engaged recently in uncovering the ruins of ancient Babylon.

In its report, just published, it states that practically the whole area of the city has now been laid bare and the foundations of the inclosing wall traced throughout its entire length.

The space occupied by the city was barely one square mile as compared with London's seventy, and the buildings were plain, unpretentious structures of sun dried bricks. The famous wall was about thirty feet high by four miles long and was pierced by four gates.

Herodotus made this same wall fifty miles long and a hundred feet high, with 100 gates. But then these old historians were prone to exaggeration.

They gave the world to understand, for instance, that the Colossus of Rhodes bestrode the harbor with its feet so wide apart that an hour's hard rowing was necessary in order to pass from one to the other. As a matter of fact, the statue was not a striding one, and its height was 126 feet only as compared with the 150 feet of the statue of Liberty which dominates New York harbor.

And as it is with this, so it is with most of the other wonders of the ancient world. Pompey's pillar, for example, would be dwarfed if placed alongside the Nelson column. The Albert memorial, erected in Hyde park by Queen Victoria in memory of the prince consort, is larger and more splendid than the temple tomb built by Queen Artemisia at Halicarnassus in honor of her husband, Mausolus. A score of Ninevehs could be contained within the area of modern London, while the palace of Cyrus, which we were gravely assured was cemented with gold, was quite an ordinary edifice by comparison with, say, the new war office in Parliament street.—Pearson's Weekly.

Their Achievements.

"He had three daughters. One married a French chauffeur"—

"I see! Quite romantic."

"The second married an Indian, a descendant of a chieftain"—

"I see! Quite aboriginal."

"But the third married a plain American business man."

"H'm! Merely eccentric, I should say."—Puck.

Candidates Speaking.

The candidates for county offices in Wise county will address the voters of Wise county at the following times and places:

Park Springs, Thursday, July 9, 8:30 p. m.
Crafton, Friday, July 10, 3:30 p. m.
Chico, Friday, July 10, 8:30 p. m.
Newark, Monday, July 13, 3:30 p. m.
Rhome, Monday, July 13, 8 p. m.
Balsora, Tuesday, July 21, 10 a. m.
Willow Point, Tuesday, July 21, 3:30 p. m.
Boonsville, Tuesday, July 21, 8:30 p. m.
Cottondale, Wednesday, July 22, 3:30 p. m.
Paradise, Wednesday, July 22, 8:30 p. m.
Garvin, Thursday, July 23, 10 a. m.
Keeter, Thursday, July 23, 3:30 p. m.
Boyd, Thursday, July 23, 8:30 p. m.
Decatur, Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m.

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Summer Specials

At The Store For All The People

Swell line of shirts, all styles at from 50 cents to $2.00
Sailors and telescope straw hats at very low prices.
Fine variety of ties to please everybody, 25 to 75 cents
Complete line of summer underwear 50c to $2.50 suit
Just received a big assortment summer pants $3, $3.50, $5
Ladies' wash embroidered belts, very pretty, 35c and 50c
Beautiful line of fans, all patterns, ivory sticks, etc. at from 5c to $1.50
Don't fail to see our big line of ladies summer hosiery; they wear well and the patterns are very pretty
Summer baby caps, very complete line from 25c to 75c
Ladies, our line of hot weather dress goods is both beautiful and complete; the pattern will please you and the prices are extremely reasonable
Ladies Home Journal Patterns for ladies give the best satisfaction always; we sell them.
The American Lady Shoe cannot be equaled for fit, quality or style. Ask to see them at

BELLAH & SONS

South Side S. W. Cor. Sq., Decatur

DR. BROILES

THE OLD RELIABLE DOCTORS. OLDEST IN AGE AND LONGEST LOCATED. REGULAR GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

DR. BROILES and Staff of Specialists

WE OFFER YOU THE LARGE AND VALUABLE EXPERIENCE OF THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST RELIABLE SPECIALISTS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Authorized by the state to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. We guarantee to refund money if not cured. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere free from gaze or breakage. No medicine sent C. O. D. unless instructed. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. State your case and send for terms. Consultation FREE and confidential, in person or by letter. Call or write today. Don't delay.

Nervous Debility and Weaknesses of Men, the results of youthful folly and excesses—causing losses by dreams or with urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of vital forces, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost vitality, develop and mature young or middle aged who are weakly and wrecks and make them fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terriable disease, in all its forms and stages, cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhoea, Gleet and all forms of private diseases, cured to stay Cured. We guarantee to refund your money if not permanently cured.

Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Diseases successfully treated and permanently cured. PILES and RUPTURE cured by painless and bloodless methods.

Stricture radically cured without the use of harmful instruments. A new Home Treatment. No pain and no exposure. No caustics, cutting, bougies or sounds. No detention from business. Thousands cured. We guarantee to refund money if not permanently cured. My book fully explains this disease.

Varicocele Enlarged veins in the scrotum—causing nervous debility, weakness of the nervous system, etc., permanently cured without pain.

Hydrocele dropsy of the scrotum cured without pain.

Phimosis See book—cured in a few days without pain.

BOOK FREE TO MEN upon application, with description of above diseases th e effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper.

Free Museum of Anatomy for Men Only. You are invited to see it when in Dallas. Very instructive. Costs you nothing.

DR. BROILES MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 306 MAIN STREET. [2nd Floor] DALLAS, TEXAS

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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

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FOR COUGHS COLDS PRICE 50c & $1.00. Trial Bottle Free

AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Cough Caution

Never, positively never poison your lungs. If you cough—even from a simple cold only—you should always heal, soothe, and ease the irritated bronchial tubes. Don't blindly suppress it with a stupefying poison. It's strange how some things finally come about. For twenty years Dr. Shoop has constantly warned people not to take cough mixtures or prescriptions containing Opium, Chloroform, or similar poisons. And now—a little late though—Congress says "Put it on the label, if poisons are in your Cough Mixture." Good! Very good!! Hereafter for this very reason mothers, and others, should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance then, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and note the difference. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding

Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure

"ALL DEALERS"

Born in Iowa.

Our family were all born and raised ni Iowa, and have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy (made at Des Moines) for years. We know how good it is from long experience in the use of it. In fact, when in El Paso, Texas, the writer's life was saved by the prompt use of this remedy. We are now engaged in the mercantile business at Narcoossee, Fla., and have introduced the remedy here. It has proven very successful and is constantly growing in favor.—Ennis Bros. This remedy is for sale by Man&Simmons.

We Have Money to Loan

ON FARMS. If you want your present loan extended we can do it. It would be well to commence in time on it, as it takes some little time to get a loan thru. We also write deeds, take acknowledgements and make abstracts. Either write us or come to see us. Office in basement of court house.

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Graduate from Kansas City; ten years in the practice; work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

Office on South Side Square, Decatur, Texas.

An article of timely interest in the June 18th issue of The Youth's Companion is that on "Nominating a President," by George William Douglas. He tells how the present system of nominating candidates was introduced by Andrew Jackson, and how wide a departure we have made from the ideas of the founders of the republic.

to be drawn into collateral controversies or into personal politics. Actuated by a sense of duty to all the people, I refrained from participating in the recent contest for delegates at large, and the preceding controversy of which it was the culmination. My days' work was laid out for me by the people and I have been busy with my task. I have dedicated my whole time in an effort to accomplish something of lasting benefit to the people and will not be diverted from my course. I have believed all along, and still believe, that I should not imperil the principles and policies for which I stand by needlessly involving myself and the high office I hold in contests and controversies between other menIn the fight that I have on my hands for good government and in faithfully executing the plans for which the people commissioned me, I hope to have the co-operation of all good Democrats, and this I could not expect if I meddled in every extraneous controversy that arises. The issue in that controversy was submitted in a primary election to the proper tribunal, and I do believe that the interests of the Democratic party and the public good demand that further agitation of that question now cease, at least until Senator Bailey is a candidate for office again. I have taken no part in contests between other candidates for Democratic nominations and will not do so. The Governor of this State has no right to use the power and prestige of that office to help or hinder the political aspirations of other men. Whatever other men may think with respect to my attitude in these matters, I am firmly convinced that I have followed the plain path of duty, and the dictates of my own conscience must ever be my guide.

Constitution His Guide.

With the Constitution as my guide, with the will of the people as expressed in the Democratic platform as my rule of action, and ever mindful of my own pledges to the people, I have made my record, and citing my every official act, tested in the sunlight of truth as an earnest of what my be expected of me in the future, I have announced my candidacy for a second term, and upon the cordial invitation of the good people of Terrell and Kaufman County, have availed myself of this opportunity to address you.

If I have at any time forgotten the people, or if I have at any point failed to keep my own promises and the pledges of the Democratic party made to them, then I deserve your confidence no longer, but merit the full measure of a Democratic repudiation. When a man makes a promise to the people to get their office and then ignores his obligation, or whenever he fails to obey the will of the people as declared in their party platform, then I believe he should be denied their further confidences. In popular governments, their will is expressed by the ballots cast for the candidates who stand for what they want, and Legislature because of its courage and patriotism. They have sought and still seek the political destruction of those responsible for enacting into laws the reforms you demanded. Fellow Democrats, your demands were just, your action was wise and timely, and I here declare that every general law passed by the last Legislature had for its object the welfare of the people and the honor of the State. Not a single one of our laws will militate against any legitimate enterprise, commercial, industrial or agricultural, but where affected, the laws will promote their wholesome development. No honest investment is impaired and no unjust burdens are imposed by our present laws upon any corporation or individual. If these promoters of imaginary calamities who persist in misrepresenting Texas, her laws, her policies and her people, would display the same skill and industry in discovering and telling the truth, they would promote the State's interests and prove of some value to mankind.

Platform Demands of Party.

In my message to the regular and called sessions of the Legislature I presented and urged a rigid compliance with all platform demands, and in addition to platform demands I recommended among other things a law making the engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquor in local option territory a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. An effective law to prohibit "bucketshop" gambling and its evil consequences, laws in the interest of public health, provision by law for the adequate maintenance of our educational, eleamosynary and other State institutions, and asked the Legislature's co-operation in carrying out my own pledges to give the people of Texas a plain, economical and thoroughly business administration of public affairs.

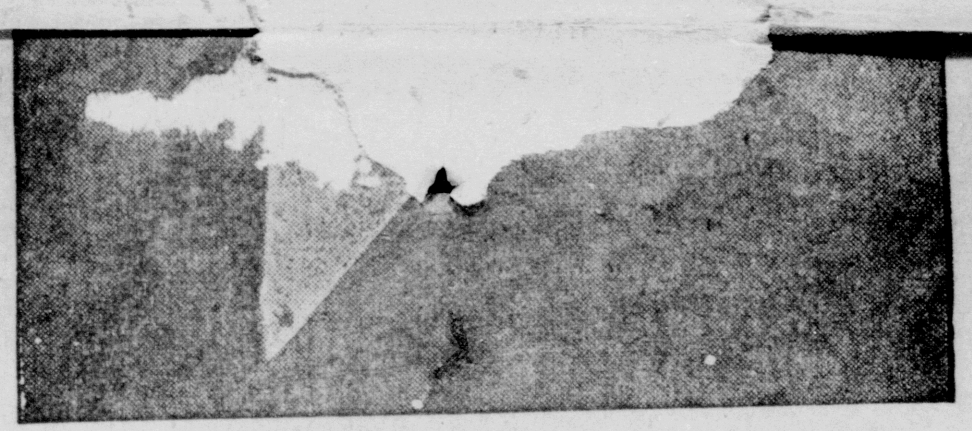
The Legislature assembled on Jan. 8 and remained in regular session and called sessions until May 12, 1907, and compassed within that period of a few days over four months the Legislature passed appropriate laws in respect to every platform demand made by the party, and in my deliberate judgment enacted more useful and wholesome laws than any legislative body that ever assembled in this or any other State. Among the good laws passed we find the following:

Anti-Gambling Law.

They passed a law which makes the keeping of a gambling house a felony. And the result of that law has been to put out of existence every gambling hell in Texas and to protect the youthful and unwary from temptation and ruin.

They passed a law prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors on our railroad trains, thus doing away with the offense to the sober conscience of the State and protecting the women and children from rowdyism and unseemly strife.

A law was passed validating local option elections and holding such elec-



GOVERNOR THOMAS M. CAMPBELL.

and to the principle of this law I give my unqualified indorsement and approval. When the law went into effect twenty-one life insurance companies doing business in Texas retired from the State, but I believe their retirement on account of their inability to make our laws has resulted in no harm to Texas. Those retiring companies had been doing business in Texas for many years, some of them since the war. A complete statement showing the total amount of premiums they have collected from citizens of this State can not now be obtained, as statements were not required to be made for all the years, and in the destruction of the archives by fire some of these records have been lost, but the State has records showing that they have collected from the people of Texas $73,467,874, and that in the years during which they collected this sum they paid in death losses to policy holders in this State $24,182,035.95, or less than one-third of the amount which they had drawn from the people of Texas in life insurance premiums. In other words, during that time they had taken out of Texas nearly $50,000,000 net, and yet the statement has been made that these life insurance companies bring cheap money into Texas. At the time of their departure and for years before these companies were taking out of the State about $3 for every dollar they sent in. They were not investors, but were divesting the people of Texas of Texas money. According to the sworn statement of the officers of these companies made to the Texas Insurance Department and on file on Dec. 31, 1906, their loans on Texas real estate amounted to $994,332, and these reports also show that they had invester less than $14,000,000 in all other Texas securities permissible under the Robertson insurance law, and that they had more than $20,000,000 belonging to Texas policy holders invested at low rates of interest outside the State. The State School Board has invested within the last seventeen months more than twice as much money in Texas securities, bearing 4 or 5 per cent interest, as these life insurance loans on real estate amounted to. Under the new State depository law the State keeps more money in the banks and in circulation than these real estate loans amounted to, and under the new county depository law the counties keep in the banks a sum of money largely in excess of the real estate loans of these life insurance professional lobbyist and grafter renewed their crusade against me.

Anti-Free Pass Measure.

The platform demand to prohibit the issuance of free passes, franks or free privileges in any form, by railroads or other corporations, was redeemed by the Thirtieth Legislature. This platform demand had been defeated so many times and the Democratic masses were so determined to have this evil corrected that the platform commanded the Governor to keep the Legislature in session by extraordinary call, if necessary, until that demand of the people was obeyed. The anti-pass law was enacted. There never was a time when the majority of the members of the Thirtieth Legislature were unwilling to obey the people, but I say to you today if that platform demand had been disregarded, as it had many times before, I would have kept the Legislature in session until the next general election, or until the law was passed. When the anti-pass law was enacted, the crowning evil in this State was stricken down. The power of the free pass was felt everywhere, and its evil effects were seen in every direction. As I have said, the free pass defeated platform demands, prevented tax reforms and by the power of its own influence prevented legislation prohibiting its improper use. It consolidated railroads, threatened the integrity of the jury box, was reaching for the press over our country and was even seeking to embarrass the judiciary. Of course, no one contends that all men could be improperly influenced by the free pass, but who could be sure of freedom from its influence when we concede that gratitude is the noblest attribute of human nature. The law was hard to get, but it has come to stay. "The interests" have sought to use this act of the Legislature to prejudice the weekly papers against my administration and against the Legislature and all of its work, but in this effort their cunning and suitable devices will fail them. Behind nearly every weekly newspaper in this land in an honest man. He is an independent unselfish patriot. The ready and willing advocate of right, the untiring foe of wrong, and has never yet been and never will be loaded into the corporation and trust bandwagon. To them and to that portion of the daily press that has stood for Democratic principles and for Democratic were paying an average tax of $349 per mile in the entire United States in 1906 they paid an average of only $118 per mile in Texas that year, and while they were increased to an average of about $225 in 1907, they are still below the average and are not satisfied.

The Constitution of our State declares that "taxation shall be equal and uniform and that all property in this State, whether owned by natural persons or corporations, other than municipal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained as may be provided by law." The people adopted this Constitution and every public official in this State takes a solemn oath that he will obey it.

The eighteenth plank of that last Democratic platform, having for its object a compliance with the Constitution and a fair and just system of taxation, pledged the party, your Governor and the Legislature in the following manner:

"We believe that the owners of all property which is not exempt from taxation by the Constitution of the State should be compelled to contribute their just proportion toward defraying the expenses of the Government; and to the accomplishment of that result we pledge the Democracy of Texas to the enactment of such further laws as will secure the just rendition of all property for taxation at its full value and compel the payment of taxes properly assessed against it, and to the enactment of such laws as will secure the taxation of all property, tangible and intangible, including the franchise or intangible assets of property of those corporations which by reason of the nature or character of their assets or property under the present laws, escape their just proportion of taxation."

Tax Measures Passed.

In response to this demand and in the interest of the masses of the people, the Legislature enacted the following laws:

1. The charter fee bill, which increases the fees heretofore charged by the State of Texas, and makes the fees charged for domestic corporations, and for permits for foreign corporations to do business in Texas, and makes the fees charged in this State for such purposes about what it is in other States, and the increase or decrease of revenue from this source depends upon the charters filed and permits taken out and the aggregate of capital stock. It is now estimated that under normal conditions, the law will yield about $125,000 annually.

2. A franchise tax law which increases the franchise tax upon both foreign and domestic corporations upon capital stock in excess of $100,000 conform more equally to that charged smaller corporations having a capital stock of not more than $100,000. While the tax was increased upon the capital stock of the larger corporations, there was no increase in the tax on the capital stock of corporations capitalized at less than $100,000. It has been estimated that this new law will yield about $350,000 to $400,000 with the other new tax laws the rate was reduced to 12½c for State purposes, and the indications now point to a further redutcoin of the rate for the present year to somewhere between 5c and 7½c. In many counties the tax rate for county purposes was reduced in 1907 in proportion to the increase of values as the law provides, which resulted in a reduction of taxation on the masses of the people for these purposes. The law requires the rate to be reduced in proportion to the increase of receipts from all sources other than from ad valorem and in proportion to the increase in taxable values, and makes sure that no more money will be collected in the way of taxation than is absolutely necessary for the support of the government properly administered. It prevents the accumulation of a surplus in the State Treasury and makes it possible to avoid the recurrence of such deficiencies as have heretofore humiliated our State. It will be a safeguard against extravagance and waste, as legislators and Governors will understand that extravagant and useless appropriations will be reflected in the tax rate, and Commissioners' Courts will know that their expenditures will fix the rates for the county necessities. The people should see to it that their Commissioners' Courts reduce the rates in proportion to the increase in values as the law provides. The maximum rate for State school ad valorem is 20c on the $100, and this law provides that no more than $4 per capita for the children within the scholastic age shall in any event be collected by the ad valorem taxation. If 20c on the $100 of the total of all the taxable values of the State would yield more than $4 per capita, then the rate will be reduced to a figure that will yield only that amount. Last year there were 893,000 children within the scholastic age in this State, and $4 per capita amounted to $3,572,000. The taxable values of the State as shown by the tax rolls for 1907 amounted to $1,635,297,115. Now, 20c on the $100 amounted to $3,270,594.23, which was slightly less than $4 per capita, therefore the rate could not be reduced last year. If, however, under the new laws the taxable values increase to say $2,500,000,000 and the school children increase to about 900,000 this year, the school ad valorem tax rate will be reduced by operation of the law from 20c on the $100 to about 14½c or 15c on the $100. This depends entirely upon the increase of taxable values and the increase in the number of children within the scholastic age.

7. In further compliance with the platform, the Legislature enacted a law having for its object the enforcement of the Constitution and the full rendition law that has been on our statute books for probably a quarter of a century. With the lax methods of rendition and assessment prevailing under the old law, which required the rendition of all taxable property at its full value, it was not effective and the want of equality and uniformity and the general confusion throughout

as the [illegible] to be collected, the taxes [illegible] be increased, but reduced [illegible] County Commissioners' Courts are required by law to reduce the rate for county purposes in proportion to the increase in values. Under the old laws some counties rendered upon a 25 per cent basis, others 40 per cent and others on a basis running anywhere from 50 per cent up to the full value in a few instances, the per cent of valuation used being measured entirely by the county's necessities. The county using a 25 per cent basis pail one-half as much taxes for the support of the State Government, in proportion to the true value, as the county using a 50 per cent and the county taxpayers living in a county using a 75 per cent basis paid three times as much taxes to State revenue and to the State school fund in proportion to property owned as the taxpayers residing in a county where the county necessities demanded a valuation of only 25 per cent. And again, if we accept 25 per cent of the value of taxable property as a basis for taxation, the man with $1,000 worth of property has $750 exempt, the man with $10,000 worth has $7,500 exempt, and the railroad corporation with $4,000,000 worth of property in your county would have $3,000,000 exempted from taxation. In other words the tax exemption under such a monstrous system accrues to the interest of those best able to pay, when the policy of good government is to lighten the burden upon those least able to pay. I believe in the principles of exempting at the bottom instead of the top which is recognized by that provision of our Constitution which exempts $250 worth of household and kitchen furniture to the family and taxes the excess over that amount.

Money for School Purposes.

Again under the operation of the new laws, the masses of the people received in the apportionment of the State's available school fund for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1907, over $988,000 more money for the education of the children than was paid in 1907 by the property tax other than railways, street railways, telegraph and telephone companies, in State ad valorem and State school taxes, both put together, which is the best showing ever made. The taxpayers of Texas, corporations and individuals, paying ad valorem taxes will pay this year more than a million dollars less ad valorem than they paid in 1906, and while they will pay this year more than a half million less than was paid in 1907, the masses of the people received in the apportionment of the State school fund for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1907, $1,011,000 more money for the education of the children within the scholastic age than was apportioned for the school year beginning Sept. 1, 1906, or any other year in the history of Texas.

Now, then, bringing this discussion nearer home to the people and applying the facts with respect to the operation of these laws and State policies to the counties and use the results in

for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1907, than was paid in State ad valorem and State school taxes upon the taxable property of that county, both put together. The railroads, telegraph and telephone companies paid $4,538.71 increase in State ad valorem and State school taxes and $7,588.85 more for county purposes.

Hopkins County increased its valuation $939,710 over 1906, and the State ad valorem tax paid in 1907 was $3,371.10 less than for the year 1906. The railroads, telegraph and telephone companies paid $2,139.17 in State ad valorem and State school purposes more than in 1906, and their increase of taxes to the county for 1907 over 1906 was $6,360.78. The people of the county received $5,165 more money for school purposes in the apportionment of the State school fund than they received in 1906 and received $23,295.26 more in the apportionment of the State school fund for the school children of the county than was paid upon all the taxable property of the county in State ad valorem taxes and in State school ad valorem taxes, both put together.

The school tax rate was increased 2c on the $100 last year, but in nearly every instance the increase in the amount of money received in the school apportionment was very much more than the increase in State school ad valorem taxes. If county taxes were increased in any county it was caused by County Commissioners failure to reduce their tax rate for county purposes, as provided by the automatic tax law.

These figures are compiled from statements furnished me by the Controller and have been verified by the chief clerk of that department. I give them not as isolated instances alone, but as demonstrating the general and satisfactory operation of the existing tax laws throughout the State. I believe that still further benefits will accrue to the people as a result of these sound public policies.

Attacks the "Interests."

Influences are now at work in this State to undo the great work accomplished by the last Legislature in response to the people's demands. These influences have sought to poison the minds of the people against their public servants with the view of emasculating and destroying the corporation tax laws, and in that way they hope to shift the burden of taxation back upon the shoulders of the individual citizens. The "interests" seek to elect your officers, shape your policies, control your government and exempt themselves from all taxation.

Compliance by the Legislature with the Constitutional requirement of six months' school term free to each child in each year was demanded and the principle of county taxation for free school purposes was indorsed and recommended by the party platform. The demand of a six months' school term was accomplished by the new system of taxation enacted by the Legislature and without the necessity of increasing the total taxes upon the masses. The per capita apportionment to the children within the scholastic age was increased to $6, an in-

Th[illegible] Supreme [illegible] States. For violation of our laws, the State is seeking to drive this trust out of Texas. While the State is having difficulty in securing the presence of its president, Henry Clay Pierce, within our borders, however, the company is going and its president is coming. With the guilt or innocence of that man, I have nothing to do, but he stands charged in Texas with false swearing, a felony, and defies the power of the State by resorting to habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal Courts to prevent his extradition from the State of Missouri. In that proceeding the sovereignty of the State itself is involved, and moved by a sense of duty, I have left no stone unturned and have omitted no effort that I could appropriately exercise to compel H. Clay Pierce to answer in a Texas court the charge preferred against him. I will continue to exercise all the power of the office of Governor to that end. Another trust that has been ranging upon our inviting fields is the American Book Company. When that company sought a contract under our uniform text-book law to furnish textbooks to our children, I refused to sign the contract on the ground that it was a trust. An investigation under the new laws made at the instance of the State Textbook Board by the Attorney General's Department, and convincing proof as to its guilt was found, and it hurriedly abandoned the State. I have no compromise to make with these people and will continue as in the past to use all the influence and power that I have as Governor to uphold and enforce the laws against their evil practices.

Now then, as briefly as I could, I have given an account of my stewardship and have discussed the more salient features of recent legislation, and I now propose to tell you what I will do in the event of my re-election. I do not believe that any man should ever ask for an office involving the lawmaking power or in which the destiny of our State and our people is involved without giving the people his plans and purposes.

Pre-election Promises.

1. I will obey the Constitution and will employ all the power that can be appropriately exercised by the office of Governor to secure a rigid enforcement of all the laws.

2. I favor and will insist upon a compliance with the will of the people as expressed in their party platform declarations.

3. I favor a public policy and such laws as will amply facilitate business progress and promote the development of all our enterprises and resources.

4. To the end that our Agricultural Department, created by the Thirtieth Legislature, may be of greater value in promoting our agricultural interests and development, I favor the establishment of additional experimental stations to be located in North Texas, West Texas, the Panhandle country and in such other sections of our

and reaffirm:

"The present complex and cumbe[illegible]e procedure is a shield to the criminal, defeats justice, increases the number of courts and adds unnecessary burde[illegible] upon the tax payers. Perplexing [illegible]nicalities encourage crime, employ the time of the courts to no useful end and the people pay the costs. A rigid enforcement of all the laws is essential to the social well-being and is demanded as the only safeguard to life, liberty and property. All laws can be enforced and should be enforced fearlessly, impartially and without respect to locality or persons. To longer tolerate a system of technical obstruction behind which murderers and rogues may barricade themselves and defy the laws would be a reflection upon the wisdom, if not the sincerity of our statesmanship. To say that crime can run rampant in Texas, that our laws can not be enforced is to admit that we are incapable of self-government. That our law-abiding citizenship is growing impatient and restless at the law's delays and the uncertainty of punishment for crime can not be denied. That there is just ground for such discontent must be conceded. There is too much machinery in our criminal trials; too much literature and too many refinement in our courts' charges to the jury and too many loopholes through which criminals may escape. When the court's charge in a criminal case is heard, especially the charge in murder cases, the more intelligent citizen is often made to wonder how any man is ever punished for crime; how it is possible for any juror not trained in the law to ever measure the guilt or innocence of the accused person by rules and distinctions not always understood by the courts and the lawyers themselves. It is not a surprise that juries disagree, that criminals go unwhipped of justice, that new trials are forced, cases reversed by the Appellate Courts and that the mob spirit is rife in Texas? The Judges are not at fault, the jurors are not always to blame, the main difficulty is in the system. A fair and impartial trial upon the law and the facts without tangled and technical rules should be accorded the accused and when this is done, then and not until then, so many trials and delays can be avoided and substantial justice may with some reason be expected to all concerned."

Upon this subject I favor and in the event of my re-election will recommend and urge:

1. A law limiting jury exemptions and defining and limiting the causes for which the trial Judge may, in the exercise of his discretion, grant excuses to men drawn for jury service.

2. I will recommend laws simplifying the Judges' charge to the juries.

3. I favor and will recommend the enactment of laws reinforcing and strengthening public officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law so that the Constitution and the laws may be given full force and effect. I believe that the enactment of such laws will add more certainty to the law's enforcement, expedite trials, furnish ample protection to the innocent, discontinue the almost universal practice of appealing cases, and certainly prevent many reversals and new

to secure the enactment of laws that will give to the amendment full force and effect. If, on the other hand, the present local option policy is continued, I shall urge upon the next Legislature the necessity of strengthening and making more effective our local option laws, and I will also urge laws looking to the more effective enforcement of our existing laws regulating and controlling the liquor traffic in counties not adopting local option.

The Confederate Home.

I favor liberal support and maintenance of the Home for Confederate Soldiers, and have urged heretofore and still insist that Confederate soldiers receiving pensions from the State be no longer required to subscribe to an oath that humiliates him. All proof could be made by the officers of his camp, and I will recommend to the Legislature the enactment of such a law.

I favor the adoption of such reforms in our banking system as will prevent a recurrence of the conditions that prevailed last winter, when the banking business of the country stood motionless and helpless for more than thirty days. I believe it is possible for the Government to so manage the banking institutions by guarantee and insurance provisions as to prevent a return of such conditions and to protect depositors against loss.

The practice of working State convicts under contracts and leases to individuals and corporations should be as speedily abolished as possible. The number of convicts under contract, share and lease have been slightly but gradually reduced during the year, and if re-elected, I confidently expect that by the policy already begun of acquiring and opening up State sugar farms and by other suitable employment, nearly all, if not all, State convicts can be employed on State accounts and along lines offering the least competition to free labor. This will be my earnest aim.

I favor such laws as are necessary for the happiness of the people and for the safety of the State. "Fewer laws and better laws" is a catchy slogan, but "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" sounds more like the old time religion. Fewer laws means the repeal of some existing law. Which law should be repealed? What is proposed? I favor better laws, but what is the proposition? If the proposition is to repeal our anti-trust laws or our laws for the regulation and control of railroads, or the laws requiring railroads and other corporations to pay their just share of the taxes or to destroy any one of the general laws enacted by the Thirtieth Legislature, then I am against it. I confidently believe that more than three-fourths of the membership of the Commercial Clubs of this State desire to promote the healthy growth and development of our State's resources, and that while in harmony with such commendable endeavor they will never permit the corporations and the trusts to use them as a "masked battery to shoot good laws and good government to death in Texas." All things considered, Texas has fewer laws and better

HUNT COUNTY CROP REPORT.

Compiled By Newspaper Correspondents on June 18, 1908.

(Ginned 1907, 34,85[illegible] bales.)

Greenville.—Acreage practically the same; crop is about two weeks earlier; planted the third time on account of protracted rain; abou 5 or 10 per cent of the farmers had to plant their cotton the third time because of the seed rotting in the ground; generally speaking, the crop is in 10 per cent better condition than it was last year at this period; cotton is not suffering from any kind of insec s; labor is rather scarce.

Lone Oak.—Acreage in cotton about 5 per cent less; however, the stand is enough better to make up for the loss in acreage; condition about 40 per cent better; web worms have destroyed some crops and parts of crop here, but hear no talk of them at present; some complaint of boll weevil, but not so much as his ime last year; plant is well advanced, has good color and is putting on forms nicely; acreage and condition of the corn crop is more and better than it has been for years.

Quinlan.—Acreage practically the same; condition 100 per cent better; crops have been thoroughly worked and are well fruited; web worms did a little damage to late cotton, but no enough to cause alarm; the prospects for a bumper cotton crop are the best that this section has had since 1900; the oats and corn crops are also the best this section has had for several years.

Kings on.—Acreage about 25 per cent greater; one month ahead of last year; in fine growing condition; some will not be worked out on account of so much rain; condition 50 per cent better than last year; corn is most a failure; oats and wheat short, on account of so much rain; there will not be a half crop; about the same planted as was planted last year.

Wolfe City.—Acreage abou 15 per cent less than last year; condition about 10 per cent better; with good weather the condition would improve materially; plant is suffering now from effects of grass and bad weather more than any other cause, although there is some complaint from web worms.

Celeste.—Cotton acreage is about 15 per cent less than last year; crop is about thirty to forty days earlier; about one-third of cotton chopped out, and with ten days of dry weather will all be cleaned out while some is in bad fix; the plant is small, but has a good color and looks healthy and thrifty.

Commerce.—Acreage probably 25 per cent smaller than last year, and some has been lost on account of excessive rains; crop is in worse condition than at this time last year by about 15 per cent; the principal damage has been from too much rain.

Caddo Mills.—Acreage about the same; condition 20 per cent better and twenty days earlier; floods have ruined bottom land crops; nothing injuring cotton now, except grass, weeds and too much rain.

FOR SUBMISSION OF OF PRO. AMENDMENT

Why You Should Vote For Submission. The Issue Explained and Discussed

"For the submission by the 31st. Legislature of the state of Texas, a constitutional amendment to the people of Texas, for their adoption or rejection, prohibiting within the state of Texas, the manufacture, sale, gift, exchange and intra-state shipment of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors and medicated bitters, capable of producing intoxication, except for medicinal and sacrimental purposes."

Above we have submitted to the Democratic voters of Wise county a copy of the official ballot as it pertains to the question of the submission of a prohibition amendment. We have scratched it to indicate a vote according to the suggestion of our state committee. As your county committee, we call the attention of the voters of the county to several facts concerning this election.

1st. This is not a vote prohibition but upon the question as to whether or not the legislature should submit an amendment allowing the people of Texas an opportunity to decide by vote whether we shall have state-wide prohibition or retain our present local option system. Surely no man, who is a Democrat, and believes in allowing the people to say what shall be our laws, will refuse to vote now to allow us such a privilege of decision.

2nd. There is now no issue of local option before our people. We already have local option as a constitutional guarantee, and the legislature is already bound to do anything necessary to strengthen or enforce it as a provison of constitution. For us to vote for that, in this election, would gain no point, and to vote for the submission of a prohibition amendment would in no wise impair the present local option law.

3rd. We further call the attention of our people to the forces that are pushing the local option question as it appears on the ticket. Mr. Willacy, who so valiantly fought in the legislature to destroy our local option law, only a short while ago, is now leading the forces for it. All the brewers and anti-prohibitionists and saloon men everywhere, under the instructions of their committee, are lining up to vote solidly for local option as it now appears on the official ballot. The same forces spend many thousands of dollars every year to defeat the purposes this law. They are fighting it now in Texas counties where the people have voted for it. Their real purpose in this campaign is to defeat prohibition in Texas, and, what is more undemocratic and un-American, they trying to prevent the people having a chance to decide whether we shall or shall not have state-wide prohibition by preventing the people having a chance to vote on it.

4th' Every man, therefore, who believes in the old-time principle of government by the whole people should vote for submission of the amendment and thus instruct the legislature to allow us to settle this matter at the polls.

5th. Let it be understood, also, that to vote for submission to the exclusion of the other, does not even commit the voter to support state-wide prohibition. Nor does it committ the Democratic party to it. It merely does the Democratic thing of allowing the people to decide it.

6th. We urge, therefore, upon the voters that they vote for the one thing of submission alone. If we vote for both the submission and the local option clauses on the ticket, we will at once kill our own vote, putting vote against vote, If the opponents of the saloon do this, while every liquor man votes against the submission and for the local option clause, the effect will be to give an apparent majority for local option as large as the entire anti vote. The whiskey men will then go before the legislature and oppose the submission of the question on the ground that a large majority have already voted for local option as against prohibition. Let not the good people who oppose the saloon thus vote in such a way as to play into the hands of the liquor men.

Let every man who opposes liquor vote for submission of the amendment and for THAT ONLY. if he wishes his vote to count against the saloon.

7th. We call upon every enemy of liquor and upon every man in our county who believes that it is democratic and American for the legislature to allow the people of Texas an opportunity to decide at the polls whether we shall have state-wide prohibition, to be at his post on July 25 and vote according to the above recomendations. Let every man who believes in this principle work continuously for it.

8th. We are glad to report that we are reliably informed that every one of the twenty-eight members of the Wise county democratic executive committee stands firm for the submission of the amendment.

9th. On July 18th there will be held in Decatur a rally and meeting of the submission forces. We solicit a large attendance from every part of the county.

C. B. GUNN,
J. G. FORRESTER,
J. B. TIDWELL,
J. G. GOSE,
Press Committee of the Wise County Democratic Submission Committee.

John G. Gose, County Chairman Democratic Prohibition Submission Committee. D. L. Kerr, Joe C. Cates, Jno B. Howard, A. J. Henderson, W. M. Chipman, J. M. Slover, J. Lee Mann, W. J. Vandivier, J. L. Tinsley, R. H. Hambright, J. O. Barr and J. E. Neel, members of the county committee.

You can save money by buying your goods at our big June Bargain sale. Jones Dry Goods Company.

11th ANNUAL REUNION

Confederate Veterans and Old Settlers

OF WISE COUNTY

BEN McCULLOCH CAMP, U. C. V.

JULY 14, 15, 16, JOE WHEELER PARK

Prominent speakers will be present. Col. Dick Wynne, Capt. B. B. Paddock and Congressman Gordon Russell have been invited to speak . . The famous Fort Worth Confederate Grays, under command of Capt. M. D. Sellars, will be in camp on the grounds, and a sham battle between these old veterans and Company A, Texas Guard will take place . . Hear the drum and fifes play the old war tunes. "Long Tom," or "Whistling Dick," from the fields of Chicamauga, will be on exhibition. This is one of the most famous canon in the world. See it

There Will Be An Abundance of Pure Water for Man and Beast

Come and Meet Your Friends at this Grand Gathering . . Come!

Don't Forget the Dates---July 14, 15, 16---Three Big Days of Pleasure

M. D. Sellars, W. P. Russell, Ira Long, J. F. Mitchell---Committee

Jefferson Davis' Living Daughter.

One child still survives each of the war presidents, Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy and Abraham Lincoln of the Union. Mrs. J. Addison Hayes of Colorado Springs, wife of a banker, is a daughter of Jefferson Davis and the sole remaining member of the Confederate leader's family. Mr. Davis died in 1889 and Mrs. Davis in 1906. Their daughter Varina, more familiarly known as Winnie and celebrated as "the Daughter of the Confederacy," died in 1898. All are buried in Richmond, Va.

Lee and Washington.

General Robert E. Lee was indeed fully Washington's equal as a hero and a gentleman and much his superior as a soldier, says the London Times. It is only in the larger political or semipolitical sphere that he stands lower, and there perhaps only because his opportunities were so much smaller.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup

Relieves Colds by working them out of the system through a copious and healthy action of the bowels.

Relieves coughs by cleansing the mucous membranes of the throat, chest and bronchial tubes.

"As pleasant to the taste as Maple Sugar"

Children Like It

For BACKACHE—WEAK KIDNEYS Try DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—Sure and Safe

15 Grand Stupendous Days 15

The MISSISSIPPI STORE'S SEMI-ANNUAL

GREEN TAG SALE

Begins Saturday, June 27th and Continues 15 Days

This, we believe, will be our greatest Green Tag Sale. Goods are to be sold irrespective of cost, our object being to reduce our stock before our Semi-Annual Inventory. Every person can buy Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Carpets, Millinery, Furnishings etc., with the utmost confidence and with our positive assurance that the goods we offer will be at prices that cannot be duplicated. Our reputation for putting on these Green Tag Sales has been fully tested and proven, and we are not going to jeopardise our standing with the people of Wise county by any exagerated statement and bring the people to our store and then disappoint them. We cannot quote you every item, but you will find a few prices below, which are only a few of the hundreds of items which will be sold at these extremely low prices during this Green Tag Sale.

15 days of sensational Price - Cutting begins **June 27th SATURDAY**	Lock the door, leave the key and come 15 cent madras at 9 cents	1000 Collars, 15c value, broken sizes, but good styles of what we have, 5 cents	Shirts at any price, for the priee of one sleeve 25 cents	Good 5 cent lawn large asssortment patterns 3 1-2 cents

Good line standard Calicoes **4 1-2 cts**

150 men,s suits, worth up to $8.50 **$3.45**

Gigantic Reduction on Entire Clothing stock.

Ladies' fast black hose 10c values at **7 cts**

Turkish towels 25c quality **19 cts**

Big line of 25 ct Ginghams at **15 cts**

$1.50 and $1.75 Men's Hats **$1.23**

Choice 25 cent Dress Goods **19 cents**

Men's $2.50 and $2.00 Shoes, all styles, **$1.69**

High grade 50c Dress Goods **39 cents**

$16.50, $15.00 and $12.50 suits **$9.95**

WE wish to emphatically emphasize the fact that this 15-days' sale, beginning SATURDAY, JUNE 27th will be an extraordinary price-cutting event, when you take into consideration it is a stupendous land-slide of high-grade merchandise at prices that will pull and please the public for miles around Decatur. A $40,000 Stock of New, Clean Merchandise at prices lower than you have ever before been offered. No postponement - - - sale takes place rain or shine

Beginning Saturday, June 27th,

At Nine O'clock and Lasting Fifteen Days!

Dont miss buying a suit during this sale; every suit in the store at a big reduction.

Millinery at One-Third Off !

Our milliner, Miss Lacy will only be with us a few weeks longer and we advise making your purchases in the Millinery line during this sale. We offer everything in Millinery line at 1-3 off regular price

25c and 35c ladies' high quality hose **19 cents**

Good selection of 15 and 12 1-2c Embroidery **9 cents**

35c and 25 cent Underwear cut to **19 cents**

Men's Clothing $10 suits 1-2 price **$5.00**

$2.50 and $3.00 fancy dress shoes **$1.98**

12 1-2c bleach domestic 36 in wide **7 cents**

50 and 35c line of new up-to-date ties **23 cents**

7 1-2 cent brown Domestic, extra heavy quality **5 cents**

$1.50 line Counterpains cut to **$1.19**

Clothing at any price to suit your purse

2 spools Thread **5 cents**

Mississippi Store

Northeast Corner Square . . . . Decatur, Texas

Nice $1.50 Roomy Suitcase **98 Cents**	One lot Ladies' and Children's Slippers **25 Cents**	8 1-3 an 7 1-2 Percale big assortm't paterns **5 Cents**	$20 and $18.50 Men's Suits;no better in Tex **$13.95**	Big line white goods suitable for any purpose, were 35c, 25c at **18 Cents**	$3.50 and $3 Boys' Suits, strictly up-to-the-minute in style **$2.45**	Men's and Boys' Socks, tan, black **9 Cents**